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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3742.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

PRIOR
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

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The Essays to be sent in on or before JUNE 30, 1900. The Medal will be awarded in November, 1900. Further particulars or explanations may be obtained from the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, at the Offices of the Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

SEPTEMBER 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

SUNDAY, September 10.—3.30, Grand Opening Service. TUESDAY.—11.30, 'Elijah'; 7.30, Leo Williams's 'Harvest-tide'; Cornelius's 'Vaterland'; Haydn's 'Creation'.

WEDNESDAY.—11.30, Coleridge-Taylor's New Orchestral Piece: Brahms's 'Requiem'; Elgar's 'Light of Life'; Dvorak's 'Te Deum'; 8.0, Public Hall.—Miscellaneous Concert, with Wagner Selections.

THURSDAY.—11.30, Parker's 'Horn Novissima'; Palestrina's 'Stabat Mater'; Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; Spohr's 'Last Judgment'; 7.30, Bach's 'God's Time is Best'; Parry's 'Blest Pair of Sirens'; Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise'.

FRIDAY.—11.30, 'The Messiah'. PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.—Albani, Esther Palliser, Amy Sherwin, Marie Brema, Ada Crossley, Muriel Foster, Edward Lloyd, William Green, Andrew Bach, Charles Phillips, and Flunket Greene.

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WILLIAM COOPER, Honorary Secretary. Derby, June 28, 1899.

CITY of SHEFFIELD.

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Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned. Personal canvassing will be looked upon with disfavour.

HENRY SAYER, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Sheffield, June 23, 1899.

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WEST LAVINGTON.

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For particulars of duties and emoluments apply to JOSEPH T. JACKSON, Clerk to the Governors, Devizes. June 30, 1899.

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The person appointed will be required to conduct Classes qualifying for Graduation in Arts, and shall enter upon his duties on October 1, 1899, from which date the appointment will take effect.

Applications, accompanied by twenty copies of testimonials, should be lodged, on or before SATURDAY, September 2, 1899, with the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.

JNO. E. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Registrar. St. Andrews, July, 1899.

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

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LITERATURE

From Howard to Nelson: Twelve Sailors.
 Edited by J. K. Laughton. (Lawrence & Bullen.)

THE recent publication of a series of monographs on twelve great soldiers of the last three centuries has been closely followed by the issue of a companion volume dealing with the heroes of the British navy from Howard to Nelson. The almost simultaneous appearance of these two volumes makes a comparison of their respective merits almost inevitable. At first sight the general resemblance in the plan of each of the two works and in the individual treatment of the subject-matter will naturally appear somewhat close; but the general reader will probably find more new and striking information in these narratives and criticisms of naval actions than in the military episodes which already fill so many brilliant pages in our national history. From a purely literary point of view, however, we incline to the opinion that the stories of our great soldiers are better told than those which commemorate the gallant deeds of British sailors; but when the interests of the student of history are considered, the advantage is distinctly on the side of the navy. We have more than once had occasion to point out the marked superiority of the methods of historical investigation pursued by the modern school of naval historians. Without detracting from the value of isolated works, one cannot fail to note the fact that no school of military history exists in this country which can be compared with that founded under the auspices of the Navy Records Society. This distinction means simply that the existing materials for naval history are more complete and more trustworthy than the similar materials which are available to military historians. It is true that much remains to be done in the direction of original research, but an organized undertaking has already produced excellent results. Whenever a corresponding movement is set on foot in military circles the admirable regimental monographs which have appeared in recent years may be

extended to the history of commands, and the lamentable gap in the series of official despatches may yet be filled up from other sources. On the whole, therefore, we believe that the historical information contained in the present volume will be found more original, and less dependent on the conventional narrative of the political historian, than that which was presented to us in the companion volume of military essays. At the same time the editor expressly disclaims, on behalf of his contributors, the merit of original research, and invites attention to the value of a series of nautical studies compiled by distinguished sea-officers. We confess that it is difficult to follow the logic of this recommendation. It is doubtless of considerable interest to civilians to learn the views of practical men upon questions of even obsolete tactics, and these views must be allowed to have due weight. The primary object, however, of all historical investigation is to ascertain not what might have, or should have, happened at a particular juncture, but what did actually take place, and for this purpose an exact knowledge of the various sources of information and a judicious use of the evidence which these can furnish are required. Nautical lore is, after all, an auxiliary science in the making of naval history and does not furnish the historian's stock-in-trade.

We can scarcely avoid such a reflection after reading the following sentence penned by the gallant admiral who has contributed a most instructive criticism of Lord Hawke's seamanship:—

"Either the 'Great Commoner' was in a more economical mood than when he lavished subsidies to enable the King of Prussia to remove his neighbour's land-mark, or he was mindful of a personal pique against the admiral who had rendered his administration glorious."

We were not aware that the title of the "Great Commoner" was applied to the Earl of Chatham; but apart from this the sentence contains certain assumptions and misconceptions which mar the value of several portions of these essays. We must also take exception to certain expressions of opinion concerning past politics which seem, perhaps unconsciously, to convey some allusion to our modern requirements. It may be true that "French diplomatists consult their naval officers; ours never do," or that "our treaties have frequently been concluded in accordance with the dictates of party jealousy rather than of the needs of the empire"; but comments of this kind have no particular historical value. Elsewhere, however, a wise moderation has been displayed in dealing with the merits of notorious cases such as the execution of Admiral Byng, whilst the alleged complicity of Nelson in the atrocities of our Bourbon allies has been passed over in silence. Seeing that the last word has not yet been spoken on this much-vexed question, the omission is, on the whole, desirable. At least there was nothing to be gained by passing under critical review a notorious passage of the hero's private life. Admiral Colomb has shown a rare delicacy in dealing with this part of his subject. Indeed, this gifted writer's appreciation of Nelson's character and abilities, together with his estimate of the great captain's strategical methods,

appear to form one of the most noticeable portions of these pages.

We must, however, take this occasion to protest against the apparently inevitable use of the superlative style by patriotic biographers and naval writers whenever Nelson's personality is under consideration. His way of fighting was certainly unique, and deserves a critical examination, but this is no reason why his way of loving or of hating, or his other emotions of the soul or body, should be described in sensational, and possibly somewhat imaginary terms. In the present instance the author writes of Nelson wounded at Tenerife as though no other mortal had known how to suffer pain. We read of his "shattered right arm" hanging "loose and bloody," and how, "weak from loss of blood," he would not go on board the Seahorse, although told "it was death to refuse." Then we hear of "the weary time before the constant pain was stilled," with the rapturous reflection, "Was ever such an example of the power of mind over body?" Now all this nonsense is not merely superfluous, but is actually disproved by the simple test of an examination of the "medical journal" of the *Theseus* for the date. This informs us how the admiral was treated for a compound fracture of the right arm on July 25th, 1797, by immediate amputation; how after this he rested well and was "quite easy," how the stump looked well, and the patient was so free from pain or fever that the surgeon ceased to report after August 1st, when he "continued getting well very fast." Finally, on August 20th "the sore was reduced to the size of a shilling," and the patient, being "in perfect good health," was invalided to the Seahorse. In fact, amongst the many ghastly cases treated at this time Nelson's appears so slight and favourable as scarcely to be worth mention.

In the case of Byng two independent criticisms are given here, in the lives of Anson and Boscawen respectively; but fortunately these criticisms do not clash. Admiral Fremantle's account of Boscawen's peculiarities is decidedly interesting. It is true that up to a certain point this commander was much relied upon by Chatham. The latter's chosen instrument for the execution of the great projects of the year 1761 was, however, Keppel, a fact which naval writers have been somewhat slow to recognize. Possibly the great autocratic statesman found in Keppel a more pliant and sympathetic spirit than possessed the old sea-dogs Anson, Boscawen, and Hawke. Anson was peevish and cynical in his official relations, and became at last openly mutinous. Hawke, who had earned Chatham's unreasonable displeasure by his share in the failure of the expedition against Rochefort, gave fresh offence by his obstinate refusal to countenance another attempt against Belleisle. This service Keppel, fresh from the capture of Goree, readily undertook, and the minister's confidence was justified by his success. If the ministerial crisis of October, 1761, had been averted, Keppel would certainly have taken part in one or other of the next great ventures that were in contemplation: an expedition against the Mauritius, from which he had been previously recalled, or the final blow that was to be dealt to the French power in the

West Indies. As it was, the chagrin of Bute and his confederates at having proved the dupes of Spain led to the substitution of expeditions against Manila and Havana, and with the peace that followed Keppel's opportunity was lost for ever. The history of these stirring events is again discussed in the sketch of Rodney's adventurous career. We cannot agree, however, that the latter co-operated in the Havana expedition to such a full extent as Admiral Vesey Hamilton implies. Indeed, more information on the subject can probably be found in the reports of Douglas and Holmes. Neither is the statement perfectly correct that of this expedition "only a small part had come direct from England, so as to avoid arousing the suspicions of the Spaniards." The expedition which started from Spithead in March, 1762, comprised over sixty sail of all kinds. It is true that it was to be reinforced by negro regiments from Jamaica; but this expedition practically failed, whilst the American regulars and provincial troops did not arrive before Havana until the siege was well advanced. The same writer, whilst justly emphasizing the strategical importance of St. Lucia, does not appear to be aware that in Chatham's original plan for the capture of Martinique, in the spring of 1762, St. Lucia was to be next invested; but Chatham was no longer in power when the time for action had arrived.

The case of the capture of St. Eustatius is judiciously treated in the same section; but the author's sweeping remarks upon the abuses of colonial "free-trade" are another instance of those *obiter dicta* upon vexed constitutional and political questions which form rather an irritating feature of this work. So far we have made no mention of the earlier chapters of this book, which treat of the more purely historical matter connected with the careers of Howard, Drake, and the hero of the navy of the Commonwealth. In every case, however, we may be well assured that the practically exhaustive materials which exist have been skilfully worked up by practised hands. Prof. Laughton's sketch of Howard's naval career is a model of historical concentration. It will be easily understood, moreover, that his real share in the production of this important volume is not confined to a single "life" or to a general editorial supervision. He has himself furnished elsewhere practically the whole basis of historical fact upon which the contributors have built their superstructures of nautical criticism. Prof. Laughton's work in the department of naval history is probably unique in the historical literature of any country, and he is to be congratulated upon the appearance of a volume which bears a striking testimony to the influence of that work upon his contemporaries.

The Wind among the Reeds. By W. B. Yeats.
(Elkin Mathews.)

THIS thin blue book holds between its beautiful covers some forty poems, none of them long, and many very brief, so that the forty live in spacious ease in some sixty loosely printed pages. Beyond their dwelling lies a wide, pleasant wilderness of notes, filling the rest of the book. To us this

placing seems an error. It is rare that any modern poem should need notes so copious; but if they be needed, surely it were better to set them as an introduction to the poems rather than as a supplement. Having read the notes, one might go on to the poems with an added interest. When one has read the poems the notes do but confuse and annoy. For the poems stand alone as poems, having each its own grace and its own meaning; and to the mind satisfied with these the mass of legend collected in the notes does but darken counsel, vexing and bewildering not only by a thicket of folk-lore, but by mists of modern symbolism obscuring the green mazes of the old tales. Some of the notes, beside, are superfluous, an insult to the reader and to the poems themselves—a prosy insistence on the density of the one, and a confession of the inadequacy of the other. For instance,

The North unfolds above them clinging, creeping
night,

The East her hidden joy before the morning
break,

The West weeps in pale dew and sighs passing
away,

The South is pouring down roses of crimson fire.

That is surely enough. What need for the note in which Mr. Yeats tells us that he

"follows much Irish and other mythology, and the magical tradition, in associating the North with night and sleep, and the East, the place of sunrise, with hope, and the South, the place of the sun when at its height, with passion and desire, and the West, the place of sunset, with fading and dreaming things"?

The notes are mainly intended to explain the mythological allusions which occur throughout the poems, and some such explanation is certainly desirable, for Irish mythology is little known, except among the Irish, and even among these Mr. Yeats's special brand of metaphysical mythology must be quite a novelty; but if these notes had to be, we repeat that they should have been as a preface, not an afterword.

Mr. Yeats belongs to that order of modern poets who strive after originality, not by the freeing, but by the caging of the imagination. He will not let his bird fly over any but Irish fields, or nest in any but Irish woods, and this seems to be in him a matter not of inevitable temperament, but of deliberate, and, we think, mistaken choice. As long as Mr. Yeats loads his muse with these chains he can never be a great poet, and we pay him the compliment of a great desire to see what his muse would give the world if Mr. Yeats would but let her forget that he is a Celt, and that the mythology of Ireland is pretty and vague, and good to sing about.

Nor is the limitation of our author and his school merely, so to speak, a geographical one. It is a limitation which seems dictated by a certain timidity. The sensations and emotions are evoked in these writers by dim legend of "old unhappy far-off things." They record these impressions, working always thus from the greater to the less. Many of their impressions and emotions are original and beautiful; but the matter ends there. These poets dare not take the new idea, the fresh impression, and follow it boldly to something fuller and higher—thus working, as genius works, from the less to the greater, from the personal to the universal. This tendency is

exampled more plainly and fully, perhaps, in the sister art of painting. There are hundreds of artists who make the charming sketch, the sketch that promises, but cannot, or will not, let it be the parent of the great picture. Mr. Yeats's sketches are full of charm; his poems are full of lyric sentiment; a slight voice sings, but it sings truly, sweetly, and with a clean and fresh sincerity. Truth is, perhaps, the most striking note of these poems. There is no "make believe." The emotions are not manufactured. The visions are no mere word-making; but, vague, slight as they are, they have been beholden of the poet's eyes. There is no involved locution, no clumsy inversion, and not seldom a line or a verse charms almost fully, by means of a certain limpid lucidity—clear and refreshing as the water of a rocky spring. Often, too, a whole poem will afford delight, which, analyzed, will be found to depend wholly on some one felicitous line, which spreads a soft light all about it, like the glow-worm's green on common turf. The simplicity and directness of these poems give to them a character resembling that of folk-songs, save in the quality of the sentiment portrayed.

O, curlew, cry no more in the air,
Or only to the waters in the West;
Because your crying brings to my mind
Passion-dimmed eyes, and long heavy hair
That was shaken out over my breast:
There is enough evil in the crying of the wind.

'The Song of the Old Mother,' just inas-
much as it leaves the personal for the
dramatic, is stronger for the leaving:—

I rise in the dawn, and I kneel and bow
Till the seed of the fire flicker and glow,
And then I must scrub and bake and sweep
Till stars are beginning to blink and peep;
And the young lie long and dream in their bed
Of the matching of ribbon for bosom and head,
And their day goes over in idleness,
And they sigh if the wind but lift a tress:
While I must work because I am old,
And the seed of the fire gets feeble and cold.

This has the high merit of sympathetic sincerity. One feels gratefully the absence of effort—of tinkering. But a higher sincerity, a more perfect simplicity, are possible: not the simplicity merely of the first clear, pure thought, but the simplicity of the finished work of art, on which a whole passion of labour and effort has been spent, which yet shows no trace of effort, whose fervour is only shown by the perfection of the result—the clearness and freshness and pureness, raised to their highest plane and there glorified.

Whether Mr. Yeats ever attains to this higher simplicity one cannot say. The following little poem is of a quality delicate and charming. If it came to Mr. Yeats as an inspiration, he is to be congratulated; if it came after long labour, no trace of that labour is left:—

Pale brows, still hands, and dim hair,
I had a beautiful friend,
And dreamed that the old despair
Would end in love in the end:
She looked in my heart one day,
And saw your image was there;
She has gone weeping away.

Lord Clive: the Foundation of British Rule in India. By Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I. (Fisher Unwin.)

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thinks that

"there is one question in connexion with this biography which perhaps may not unreasonably be asked: While so many 'Lives' of Clive have been published, the last only eight years ago, what is the need of another? It certainly cannot be said that any new facts have been discovered which would justify the publication of another 'Life' of Clive. The answer is, and I think it is a sufficient answer, that a series which deals with the builders of Greater Britain would be obviously incomplete if it did not include a memoir of the man who gave to England her greatest dependency."

It might be argued that it would have been better if a series which deals with the builders of the Empire had remained incomplete till the time had come when fresh materials justified the publication of another biography of Clive. Many new facts have been discovered, but they will not be available to the biographer till Mr. G. W. Forrest's 'Selections from the Madras Records' relating to Clive are published. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has, however, not availed himself of the extracts from the Madras records which have been printed, and of which Col. Malleon made use in his volume on Clive in the "Rulers of India" series, printed not eight, but five years ago. This is strikingly illustrated by the remarks which Sir Alexander Arbuthnot makes regarding Mill's charge against Clive that he was turbulent with his equals. He writes:

"Mr. Gleig blames his conduct in both these cases, alleging in regard to his duel with the gambler that there was nothing to admire about it except the headstrong determination of the man who would rather submit to be put to death than retract a word which he had once uttered; and with respect to the other case that there was no need, after the humiliation which the other party had undergone, to force a dormant quarrel upon him. Sir John Malcolm, on the other hand, taking what seems to be a more just view of the facts, and of the manners and customs of the times, denies that any of these early disputes can be traced to a perverse or quarrelsome temper."

Col. Malleon, in his latest biography of Clive, remarks:—

"These stories have been told with an iteration which would seem to stamp them as beyond contradiction. But the publication of Mr. Forrest's records of the Madras Presidency (1890) presents a view altogether different."

In Mr. Forrest's extracts from the Madras records will be found the report which the Board at Fort St. David, then the ruling board in the Madras Presidency, sent home regarding a complaint of assault made not by "another officer," as Sir Alexander states, but the Rev. Mr. Fordyce against Clive. The reverend gentleman was, besides being thoroughly disreputable, a coward and a bully—Clive learnt that he had said of him, in the presence of others, that he was a coward and a scoundrel; that he had boasted that he had shaken his cane over Clive in the presence of Mr. Levy Moses; and had told Capt. Cope that he would "break every bone in Clive's skin." Clive stated in his deposition that these repeated slanders so irritated him

"that he could not forbear, on meeting Mr. Fordyce at Cuddalore, to reproach him with his

behaviour, which, he told him, was so injurious he could bear it no longer, and thereupon struck him two or three times with his cane, which at last Mr. Fordyce returned and then closed in with him, but that they were presently parted by Capt. Lucas."

The Board, in their judgment on the case, mention the many offences committed by Mr. Fordyce, the great provocation he had given Clive, and suspended him. With regard to Clive, they recorded: "Lest the same [the assault on Fordyce] should be to Mr. Clive's prejudice, we think it not improper to assure you that he is generally esteemed a very quiet person, and no way guilty of disturbance." Thus this question as to Clive having been a turbulent person is set at rest by contemporary evidence.

Clive's latest biographer writes:—

"In 1746 Dupleix, taking advantage of the absence of the British fleet from the coast, ordered the French Admiral Labourdonnais, who had arrived from Mauritius with a squadron fitted out for the purpose, to attack Madras."

The foregoing illustrates how dangerous it is to attempt to pack historical facts into the smallest space. Labourdonnais fitted out his squadron at the Isles of France and Bourbon for the Indian seas. In June, 1746, Commodore Peyton, hearing that some French ships had been seen off the coast of Ceylon, sailed to intercept them. On July 6th the two squadrons met, and on that day and the next morning a fierce battle raged. Then the English commodore, finding that one of his largest ships had been disabled, sheered off and made sail for Trincomalee. It must be confessed with shame that the "absence of the British fleet from the coast" was due to their having been driven away by Labourdonnais. The far sight of Dupleix saw the advantage which the naval victory gave him, and he pressed upon Labourdonnais the necessity of capturing Madras. Madras taken, the great aim of Dupleix's life, the expulsion of the English, must be accomplished. Labourdonnais was at first keen to accept the suggestion, but he afterwards raised objections, and it was only owing to the pressure brought upon him by the Pondicherry Council that he proceeded against Madras. He found it practically defenceless. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot writes:—

"The town, which had no garrison worth the name, surrendered on the 10th September, 1746. The English functionaries were all admitted to parole, and the French Admiral entered into a private agreement with the Governor for the restoration of the place upon payment of a reasonable sum. This agreement, however, was disallowed by Dupleix, and the English Governor and principal officials were removed to Pondicherry, and marched through the town as prisoners of war."

Dupleix disallowed the agreement because, according to an important contemporary document still extant, the members of the Madras Council informed the members of the Pondicherry Council that Labourdonnais received a bribe of "one lakh cash to save the town from pillage and to put the property of each individual beyond the chance of harm." Macaulay, in his well-known essay on Clive, characterizes the conduct of Dupleix as "a gross violation of public faith," but the Governor of Pondicherry was justified in disallowing a private agreement founded on bribery and corruption.

The fresh terms offered cannot be considered as unduly harsh. He did what the conquerors had an undoubted right to do: he confiscated all the merchandise that had been found within the town by Labourdonnais; but he generously permitted the English officials to dispose of their property, and he demanded that they should remove to Pondicherry as prisoners on parole. Clive considered that the new agreement absolved him from the parole into which he had entered with Labourdonnais, and he fled from Madras in the disguise of a "native," says Sir Alexander, and "a Mussulman," says Macaulay. He fled in the disguise of a native pedlar to Fort St. David. No sooner had he reached it than he was called upon to take part in its defence. Four times did the French endeavour to take that small fort, and four times they were repelled. The story of that siege is told in the contemporary records. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot dismisses it in a few words. It was Stringer Lawrence who repulsed the fourth attack; and in a book on builders of Greater Britain some fuller account should have been given of him and his career, for he has a high title to be regarded as one of the founders of our Indian empire. He had been stationed at Gibraltar, and had been captured by the Italian pirates, with whom he sailed for some years. He had served with distinction in the war against the French, and on January 13th, 1747, he had arrived from England, commissioned to command all the Company's troops in India. It was not at the siege of Pondicherry, as is stated in these pages, but in the fourth attack on Fort St. David that Clive first attracted the notice of Stringer Lawrence. It was Stringer Lawrence who fired Clive's imagination to be a soldier; it was Lawrence who told Clive that Trichinopoly was the Gibraltar of India, and must be held by the English; it was mainly due to Lawrence that Clive was sent to command the expedition to avenge the massacre of the Black Hole. In these pages we are told:—

"Intelligence of the outrage did not reach Madras until the 16th August, when it was at once decided to send a force under Clive to Calcutta to avenge it."

On July 15th the news reached Madras of the capture of Kásimbázár. The Governor at once embarked a detachment of 230 European troops, under the command of Major Kilpatrick, for the Hooghly. They reached the village of Falta on August 2nd. Three days after news reached Madras of the massacre of the Black Hole. War with the French was at the time hourly expected in Madras. The Governor did not care to diminish further his scanty force. However, after long and anxious discussion, it was determined to send ships and men to save "our possessions in Bengal"; and the decision was as brave and important as John Lawrence's determination to denude the Punjab of troops to save Delhi. On the transactions in Bengal Sir Alexander Arbuthnot throws but little fresh light. It was no "whim" or "fancied grievance" that made Suraj-ud-Dawlah seize the factory at Kásimbázár or attack the settlement at Calcutta. A good deal also remains to be said regarding the

tragedy of the Black Hole. It is somewhat rash to state, until the contemporary records are printed, that "for the fraud upon Omichand it is impossible to offer any defence." Clive denounced him as "the greatest villain upon earth," and when history is written from contemporary documents the description will be found not very inaccurate. It is, however, only fair to the much-maligned Bengalee to note that Omichand was not what Macaulay calls him, "an artful Bengalee," but a Hindu trader from the north of India. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, however, considers that, with regard to the other charge brought against Clive—that he should not have accepted the large sum of money which Mir Jaffir gave him after Plassy, nor the Jagir which he subsequently conferred on him—"there is something to be said, if not in justification, at all events in extenuation." Clive was convinced that he had earned the bounty of Mir Jaffir, and that it fell far short of his claims on the Company. In accepting the Jagir he became the landlord of the East India Company, and, as Macaulay remarks, the Company "by its acquiescence signified its approbation of Mir Jaffir's grant." Sir Alexander Arbuthnot remarks:—

"Still it was clearly open to the objection, in principle, that a general ought not to accept presents from a foreign ruler without the express permission of his own Government. Moreover, the fact that the grant made the Government the tenants of their subordinate, however much its nature rendered it impossible of concealment, was surely, on general grounds of public policy, an objectionable feature in the transaction."

Macaulay has stated this proposition in a very few words in his essay:—

"Nothing is more clear than that a general ought to be the servant of his own Government and of no other. It follows that whatever rewards he receives for his services ought to be given either by his own Government or with the full knowledge and approbation of his own Government."

If Clive had waited for the approbation of his own Government, he would have had to wait eighteen months at least, and the land around Calcutta would have been lost to the Company. As James Mill, no favourable critic of Clive's conduct and character, has said:—

"Clive, though never inattentive to his own interests, was actuated by a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of the Company, and appears not in any instance to have sacrificed what he regarded as their interests to his own."

Clive took what he considered to be a reward for very great services rendered, but he refused, at a time when the Company allowed its servants to accept presents, to accept any gift, and he waged a relentless war against those servants who received presents which they had not earned. The old Nawab Mir Jaffir left Clive a legacy of 70,000*l.*

"A very respectable gentleman and great lawyer," said Clive before the House of Commons, "who is now the Speaker of this honourable House, gave his opinion in favour of my right to this legacy in the strongest terms; another great lawyer, a member of this House, has often declared to me in private his opinion of my right; and the Court of Directors have themselves confirmed that right. Authentic attesta-

tions of this legacy are upon record in the India House. The whole of the money, added to about 40,000*l.* more which I prevailed on the Nawab to bestow, is established for a military fund in support of officers and soldiers who may be invalided in any part of India, and also in support of their widows. Nothing was wanting but such an establishment as this to make the East India Company's military service the best service in the world. Before that period, an indigent invalid officer and soldier might live in India, but if he returned to his native country he returned to beggary. By this fund the officers are entitled to half; the soldiers are upon the same footing as those in Chelsea Hospital; and the widows of both officers and soldiers have pensions."

Clive's right to the money is shown by the fact that when the East India Company ceased to exist as a governing body the fund was reclaimed by Clive's heirs. The pensions are, however, still paid from the revenues of India, and are still called the Clive Fund pensions—a noble memorial of the great and generous soldier-statesman who founded our Indian empire. A biography worthy of him remains to be written. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has done fuller justice to him as a statesman than as a soldier. The best portions of the book are the pages which deal with his career in Bengal and his retirement in England, and they contain a good deal that is little known. It was wise to reprint the two principal speeches made by Clive during the Parliamentary inquiry, for they reveal the nature of the man. As Mountstuart Elphinstone, no mean judge, has stated, in no stage of his life did Clive appear with more dignity than during his persecution:—

"His boasts of merit and service now appear as a personal resistance to calumny and oppression; the spirit with which he avowed and glorified in his acts which excited the most clamour and odium, his independence towards his judges, his defiance of his powerful enemies, excite our interest, while they command our respect and admiration."

Florizel's Folly. By John Ashton. (Chatto & Windus.)

In this gossiping volume Mr. Ashton has selected the "marine palace" of the Prince Regent, now the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, as a peg on which to hang contemporary glimpses of the life and doings of the Prince and his connexion with Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mr. Ashton is an expert in such work as this. He knows where to lay his hands on the most characteristic chronicles and typical caricatures. The story, as it were, tells itself; and, without obtruding his own personality or inflicting on us moral diatribes, the author contrives to bring before us a vivid picture of that social circle in which the Prince Regent moved, and to fill us with disgust for the man himself and with wonder at the tolerance that the nation, in a revolutionary era, displayed for his reckless extravagance and unworthy life. Yet this, no doubt, was in part explained by the low moral tone and general coarseness of the times as revealed in Mr. Ashton's pages. An excellent idea of old Brighton may be gathered from this volume, which carries down the story of this once most fashionable resort to the point at which it is taken up by Mr. Arthur Beavan in his recently published 'James and Horace Smith.' From the

Domesday Survey, on which the author is, naturally enough, a little out of his element, we follow its vicissitudes, through French attacks and inroads of the ocean, till the discovery of the merits of sea-bathing brought visitors and prosperity about the middle of the last century. The patronage of the Duke of Cumberland in 1782 led to that of the future Prince Regent, over whom his discreditable uncle had obtained so evil an influence. Two years later he paid it a prolonged visit for sea-bathing, and was assisted by the presence of Fox to misconduct himself still further.

It is somewhat difficult to trace in Mr. Ashton's easygoing narrative the gradual development of the Prince's "folly." We read of painters "beautifying the great dome of the Prince of Wales's house" in July, 1787, before anything is said of its building, while it was not even leased by the Prince, as we learn further on, till the following Christmas. According, however, to Brayley's history of it, it was built in the three years 1784-1787, additions being made subsequently. Although so large a part in the story of the Prince Regent is filled by Mrs. Fitzherbert (whose charming portrait by Cosway forms the frontispiece to the volume), we cannot find any mention of the house she occupied on the Steyne, or of the underground passage which is said to have connected it with the Pavilion. This passage, if we remember right, was found to be still in existence some years ago. Mr. Ashton evidently believes Mrs. Fitzherbert's version of her singular relations with the Prince; and the subsequent conduct of William IV. goes far to confirm it, difficult though it is to reconcile with the anxiety of George III. for the Prince's marriage to Caroline of Brunswick. On any view of the case, it is extremely difficult to understand the emphatic language used in the House of Commons by Fox when denying the Fitzherbert marriage, a denial repeated in the public press, and illustrating the value of such statements, however positive, at any period. Sordid and shameful as is the story that Mr. Ashton has to tell, it is one that cannot be ignored. Here, taken at random, is an instance of his plain speaking:—

"Another of the Prince's companions was Charles Howard, eleventh Duke of Norfolk, who possessed all the habits and attributes of a hog. Slovenly and dirty in his attire, he was rarely washed but when he was drunk, and then by his servants."

From the rioting and debauchery of the Prince's Brighton, it is pleasant to turn to its wind-swept downs, whither, as early as 1785, ladies rode "to see Earls and great folks play at cricket with footmen and drivers, without having their delicacy wounded or their finer feelings deranged." The illustrations to this volume are, as we implied, well chosen.

Matthew Arnold. By George Saintsbury. (Blackwood & Sons.)

This is the first of a series of criticisms on "Modern English Writers" promised by Messrs. Blackwood. Unless it be on the principle of contraries, Prof. Saintsbury seems hardly the kind of critic a judicious editor would have chosen to write about

Matthew Arnold, for there is little light and no sweetness to be extracted from this book. The Professor in his preface, alluding to a passage of Matthew Arnold himself, claims to "help the reader who wants criticism," but to our mind he does not succeed. A criticism of a man's whole work should, above all things, take a large conception of him; it should proceed on some ordered plan to show what was the general effect of his work; it should, above all things, bring out his merits, and the notice of his defects should not obscure the positive side of him on which his effectiveness was or is based. Criticism, above all things, should be sympathetic; and if it is worth anything, it will help the reader to understand the point of view of the author criticized. There is nothing new in this statement; but Prof. Saintsbury's idea of criticism seems to be something different. For one thing, his plan precludes anything in the way of a general view of Matthew Arnold's work, as it is a sort of attempt to combine biography with a running fire of criticism. Consequently everything is treated in a chronological fashion, and the poems and essays are criticized in the order of their publication, and with very little feeling for their effect as a whole. In the second place, perhaps partly as a result of this plan, the general impression derived from the Professor's criticisms on his subject is that the poems, and the essays too, had, on the whole, more faults than merits; each one mentioned is weighed in the balance, and in a great many instances found wanting. It is true this impression is to some extent corrected by a sort of *palinodia* which Mr. Saintsbury puts in at the end in the form of a conclusion summarizing his views; but that hardly destroys the effect of the rest of the book. A reader who knew little of Matthew Arnold before reading this book would rise from its perusal, especially if he had not seen the last fifteen pages, with the idea that Matthew Arnold was a man possessed of many tiresome fads who wrote a few good critical essays and a slight amount of good poetry. This is certainly not the impression we should imagine Prof. Saintsbury wishes to convey; but his method lends itself to it.

Prof. Saintsbury seems to hold—in spite of the somewhat grudging statement in the concluding chapter that he is "not careful to attempt innovation" as to the commonly received opinion that Arnold was greater as a poet than a prose-writer—that the prose writings are, on the whole, more worth attention. At any rate, he devotes more attention to them and more praise to them. Of course this is a matter on which every one is entitled to his own opinion. Ours is that Matthew Arnold will live as the poet who wrote 'The Scholar Gipsy' and 'Thyrsis' and the two 'Obermanns,' to mention only four poems. In his best poetry he expresses, perhaps, in more perfect form than has ever been done a phase of mind which, while peculiarly common in his day, is eternal: the mind which, while professing agnosticism, is at least convinced of the primary necessity of moral strength. A feeling for the greatness and the beauty of unsanctioned duty, if the phrase may pass, has always influenced some of the highest minds, and as long as there are such, Matthew Arnold's

poetry will live for his glorious and impassioned expression of it. His poetry will live for other things; but that is its chief claim. His prose, on the other hand, seems to us, on the whole, more transitory. Its power at the time depended chiefly on the fact that he preached to his countrymen what were new views of criticism and of life. These have now in great part become almost accepted as truisms. Whether the excellent way in which he expressed them will secure immortality to his prose is doubtful.

Lastly, a word of protest must once more be uttered against the style Prof. Saintsbury has of late years adopted, for it has a sort of rollicking carelessness about it which makes it singularly ill adapted for the subject of this memoir. It is full of allusions and quips which are anything but literary, and of asides which, while they may express the writer's views on various matters, are not interesting to students of Matthew Arnold. In a word, it is noisy without being forcible.

Storia di Roma. Di Ettore Pais.—Vol. I. Parte II. *Critica della Tradizione dalla Caduta del Decemvirato all' Intervento di Pirro.* (Turin, Clausen.)

PROF. PAIS continues his minute, searching, and destructive investigation of Roman history on the ample scale which characterized his first volume. In the present work 735 pages are exhausted in the effort to explore the ground which lies between the fall of the Decemvirs and the advent of Pyrrhus—to scrutinize with careful curiosity and watchful suspicion the story which tells us how Rome took the first bold steps which determined her future history, and struggled to become the greatest of Italian powers. But even this space has proved insufficient—there is still in the background a separate work almost ready for the press, which commenced by being a simple volume of appendices dealing with separate points of chronology, worship, and legend, but which has gradually grown, by the extension of the material and the enlargement of the design, into a manual of the sources and the chronology of early Roman history; and the volume of the present series which succeeds the one now under review will take up the same problems from another aspect. It will attempt to evolve order out of chaos, and to reconstruct the history of this early period by the acceptance of those facts only which criticism has proved to be admissible. If we may judge from the residuum of truth admitted in the investigations hitherto pursued, it will be a history of extreme tenuity. Even its brevity will not lend it body—that brevity which, as we now discover, Prof. Pais considers to be the characteristic of Rome's political development and the secret of the falsification of her annals. The tendency of the criticism in these two volumes has now manifested itself more clearly. It might have been doubted whether Prof. Pais meant to leave Rome her long centuries of existence, and simply to denude them of their content; but now the history of these early periods is shown to be no longer a blank, but a nonentity. Roman history for the author does not begin until about the first half of the fifth century. It was then

that this rude Romano-Sabellian people burst into life. Its career was barbarous and rapid, its conquests final. But it absorbed a civilization which tinged its laws, moulded its institutions, and finally presented it with a literary gift in the shape of that history which is known from the annalists, and which the greatest modern masters have been content to accept in outline—a history like that of other nations, with its alternations of success and defeat, of strong and weak governments, of expansion and contraction, until stability and tenacity achieved their end and the self-destructive struggles of the surrounding peoples opened a path for a resistless course of masterful progress.

This wonderfully naturalistic invention, which, as Prof. Pais imagines, was substituted for the real course of development, was, as the former volume has taught us, a carefully concocted Greek fabrication, based partly on Hellenic, partly on Roman sources. While Prof. Pais dissolves the fraud which has imposed upon the world for centuries, he seems scarcely conscious of its superhuman ingenuity. On the contrary, such words as "puerile" and "absurd" appear not infrequently on his critical pages; but we must confess that, after reading his views on the constitutional development of Rome, verisimilitude seems to us to be the gift of the fabulist rather than of the critic. Of either we can only use a term that suggests probability, for it is inconceivable that any one could dream of eliciting truth from such a treatment of history as that before us. Prof. Pais almost confesses that no such things as fixed canons of criticism are possible. He thinks it hopeless to attempt to get back to the *fontes* of the individual annalists. Even the date of these later writers is no determinant, and a gem may lurk in Lydus which was unknown to or neglected by Livy or Dionysius. Consequently, whether a Diodorean is to be preferred to a Livian version, or whether an opposite choice is to be made, becomes simply a matter of probability and common sense. It cannot be denied that some *a priori* principles of a general character may be elicited from the critical method of the author, but they are of so complicated and conflicting a nature that their application would be fatal to the history of any country or period. His strongest and most valuable weapon is the theory of reduplication, based on the fact that members of the same great Roman families are found in very similar situations at more or less distant periods of time. Few would be inclined to deny that Roman history has been coloured by such anticipations, although to most inquirers they have been but the light and shade which improve, but do not affect, the outlines. To Prof. Pais, however, they are the picture itself; and to one who rests so much on similarity as a test of falsehood we should expect diversity to be a sign of truth. But this is by no means the case. Variations in conduct arouse a new series of suspicions; and if a Manlius is at one time hostile to the Plebs, at another its supporter, this discrepancy "reveals clearly the badly effected fusion of diverse traditions and annals which represent the deeds of the various families with an opposite political colouring." Again, if we

leave family and turn to national history, a version that appears unduly favourable to Rome must be rejected on account of its laudatory character; but this by no means leads Prof. Pais to adopt the Herodotean maxim that a less favourable version may be accepted. Such a version may be the work of Rome's enemies, the unwilling servants who threw in the teeth of their mistress her capture by the Gauls, and even told of a treaty by which she had surrendered land to the Celtic invaders—a falsehood similar to that which had been framed by noble Etruscan houses, who told of a similar agreement which the city had been forced to make with their own Persenna.

And it must be confessed that the point of the criticism is sometimes as indeterminate as its basis. It is, for instance, very difficult to grasp the meaning of the onslaught which is made on the credibility of the incident of the Caudine Forks. The theory of reduplication is, of course, applied; the shameful treaties before Numantia and in Numidia are, with the author as with Nissen, the origin of the Samnite story. Happily the first occurred in the full light of the historical period, or the Numidian incident would alone remain intact. But, apart from the suspicion aroused by the *a priori* impossibility of a thing happening three times instead of twice in Roman history, Prof. Pais attacks the Livian story of the *sponsio*. For this he would substitute a *fedus*, and so misses the whole point of the story. The point, as we conceive it, is that a treaty was made with the Samnites, but that, from a juristic standpoint that was of considerable convenience to Rome, a treaty made by an *imperator* on his own responsibility could be no more than a *sponsio*, and was, as such, not binding on the conscience of the State. The incident belongs to a controversy which must have been as old as the republican history itself; it is the persistence of the uncertainty in the closing years of the Republic, not its existence in the fourth century, that requires explanation. Similar doubt as to the tendency of Prof. Pais's critical scepticism hangs over his treatment of the dissolution of the Latin league in 338. The fact of dissolution he distinctly rejects; the Latins, he thinks, continued to be allied to Rome on the basis of a *fedus æquum* even after the battle of Veseris. Yet he believes that the "civitas sine suffragio" was extended to Nomentum, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Pedum at this period. The obvious rejoinder is that if these cities remained members of the league they possessed the essentials of this right already, for the Latin towns had both *commercium* and *conubium* with Rome; but if the right was granted on a lower scale—if, for instance, it was combined with jurisdiction by Roman præfects—its grant in this form is inconsistent with an *æquum fedus*—an inconsistency which Prof. Pais seems himself to admit in the case of Capua, a city which he believes did not possess this degrading privilege until very many years after it entered into alliance with Rome.

Perhaps the most original views that this work contains are those connected with the constitutional history of Rome. They are views untrammelled by any respect for the

Fasti, the present redaction of which Prof. Pais regards with much the same distrust which he exhibits for the final work of the annalists. Yet here, too, we often seem to be beating the air. That the Licinian laws opened the consulship is a fiction—that the consulship was opened about this time is correct; that the prætorship as a judicial magistracy was established at this period is impossible—that a third consulship was created we may admit. The discussion in this latter case becomes almost a verbal one; but the main contention, that civil jurisdiction of a contentious kind was indiscriminately assigned to any of the three colleagues, is not proved by the single instance of the veto and by the voluntary consular jurisdiction of the later Republic, still less by the extraordinary criminal cognizance with which these magistrates were sometimes entrusted. In the first volume of the 'Storia di Roma' the legal history of Rome was shortened by more than a century, through the transference of the decemviral legislation to the close of the fourth century (312–304 B.C.). This view is now elaborated; but it cannot be said to gain strength by the process. Prof. Pais takes as his premises views which few students of legal history would admit. He speaks of the pontifical control of law as though it were a complete control of jurisdiction, and therefore made the existence of a special judicial prætor impossible; yet all Roman tradition knows of *jus* only as the expression of the civil power. He wonders how, if we accept the traditional date for the prætorship, the *jus honorarium* is compatible with the concealment of the *legis actiones* until the time of Cn. Flavius—a wonder which shows neglect of the fact that this single prætor had for more than a century to administer justice to *peregrini* incapable of the *legis actio*, and that it was this function which necessitated the growth of "magistrates' law." And finally, the form and the substance of law are confused in this strange collocation of the work of the venturesome scribe with that of the Decemvirs. The discussion of the prætorship naturally leads to a consideration of the prefecture of the city. Prof. Pais's conclusion on the origin of this office shows less appreciation than that of the annalists of the needs of the Roman state. He thinks that it was invented for the sake of the Latin festival; that the *simulacrum* of Tacitus is, in fact, the reality—in other words, that Roman justice could take its normal course with king or consuls absent for months in the field, but not when those magistrates were absent for their brief holiday on the Alban Mount.

In Prof. Pais's attempt to find conflicting traditions for the work accomplished by the Lex Poetilia Papiria, the law which is said to have modified the contract of *nexum*, we may notice a strange use of a passage of Gaius. The jurist says in his 'Institutes' (iii. 78) that the time for the *bonorum venditio* (not *cessio*, as Prof. Pais puts it) was fixed by the Twelve Tables. But this passage cannot be brought into connexion with *nexum* or its rules. Gaius is speaking of the judgment debt, and of the thirty days which must elapse before the fulfilment of the sentence of a court, and he by no means implies that the result of the sentence, as recognized by the Twelve Tables, was identical with the

result fixed by the prætor's edict which had embodied that clause of the law.

The treatment of institutions is, in fact, the weakest point in this work. Conquests, as Aristotle remarked, belong more or less to the accidents of history; but institutions are its essence, and they offer a successful resistance to cavalier attempts at manipulation. And perhaps Prof. Pais's tastes lie rather in the direction of national movements and archaeological data than in that of the evolution of law. Yet even in this department his knowledge is very considerable; in others it seems boundless. No one could conscientiously write a history of this period without having this book at hand. As a mere collection of material it is invaluable; but it is very much more than a collection. Its style is clear and lively, and its literary structure is in these days of manuals pleasantly suggestive of repose and unlimited leisure. Although the book is a trifle too long, and suffers from repetition, it is one that may be enjoyed, if only for the remarkable personality with which it brings us into contact. Every new volume from this well-stored, acute, but singularly sceptical mind will be welcomed as affording unexampled intellectual exercise to the reader, and as producing a feeling of dissatisfaction with history in general, and Roman history in particular, which the believer will find it difficult to shake off, but will long to combat.

NEW NOVELS.

Lesser Destinies. By Samuel Gordon. (Murray.)

Few things are more astonishing than the number of distinctly meritorious novels which appear every year, only to disappear with equal regularity. This story of the life and love of a plain and unattractive shopgirl is full of careful observation skillfully transmuted into character, and is told in a style which, though occasionally strained to attain a rather painful facetiousness, is as a rule natural and appropriate. Mr. Gordon has reached a point where, in any art or business but novel-writing, he would be secure of something more than a decent measure of success. But dozens of novels as good, or nearly as good, have been published in the last twelve months, and there is nothing to mark out 'Lesser Destinies' above the rest.

Where the Ways Part. By Bertha M. M. Miniken. (Digby, Long & Co.)

"MODESTY and true womanliness have their own charms, my sisters, and always will have, in the eyes of right-minded men and women," are words which fairly convey the purport of this story. They give, however, no idea of the length and diffuseness of the narrative in which they are found. Triteness and truisms abound in its numerous and closely printed pages, and it is not surprising to find that the printers have resorted to a second fount of type before the end is reached. The book is well suited to the requirements of schoolgirls. It is a story mainly about the family and love affairs of young ladies, carefully written, but sadly wanting in compression and proportion.

Rosalba. By Olive Pratt Rayner. (Pearson.)

THIS lively chronicle of the doings and sentiments of an Italian girl—whose fortune it is to have been born in London, then lived in the neighbourhood of Vicenza with a patriotic conspirator of a father, an ex-waiter at Gatti's, and an unjust and drunken stepmother from the west of Ireland, and finally to be taken up and instructed in the conventionalities when again in England, a wandering artist of fourteen—should please any one with a touch of humour. She saw "him" first on the Monti Berici; but she reminds us that "romance for us Italians does not find its culmination in what your English lawyers poetically describe as an ante-nuptial settlement." Rosalba is most artistic in not forestalling the interest of her story, and keeping us uncertain whether the Civil Service official, with his donnish decorum and "the doctrinaire type of face which in the lower ranks of life betokens a coachman, and in the upper a political economist," or the artist lover, whom it is possible to call Dudu, is to be the ultimate sharer of her fate. But the end is thoroughly in unison with the real generosity and womanliness that underlie the mutinous spirit of this merry, rather vulgar maid. Both England and Italy contribute to her development, and the story of her education is one of the best we have seen in the matters of light touch and sound philosophy.

By the Grey Sea. By the Author of 'An Old Marquise.' (Sands & Co.)

THIS is a reasoned polemic maintaining the thesis that only in the Roman Church can the religious aspirant find repose. Its quotations and arguments may interest many readers, but the fictitious element is too entirely subordinate to make it suitable for treatment as a novel.

The Great Pirate Syndicate. By George Griffith. (White & Co.)

IT is not the fault of our novel-writers that we have not yet got flying machines. Mr. Wells has devised elaborate descriptions of them, and now Mr. Griffith brings forward another patent which appears at first blush to be a lighter and more serviceable machine. He also can promise its delivery in the nearer future, as his great pirate syndicate which is to produce it commences operations in the December of this year. The object of the syndicate is to make war on the rest of the world for the benefit of the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, and by its various contrivances, of which flying machines are only one, it brings all opposition to a very speedy end. The conclusion at which the author arrives might find objections from the point of view of political economy as well as politics, but there is something very complete in his methods, which should appeal to those who are dissatisfied with any conceivable advantage that can be obtained by a foreign nation. There is, of course, a bit of love-making brought in, but evidently because it is still considered a necessity in a book which takes the form of a novel.

Jeunes Amours: Mémoires d'un Adolescent. Par Hugues Le Roux. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

M. HUGUES LE ROUX is usually a powerful writer, and he is a writer on various subjects and in very varied styles; he has never been so powerful as in the not altogether pleasant work before us, which can hardly be classified under the description "Short Stories" or under that of "Novel." There is a consecutive story of the love of a school-boy for a married woman. But the school-boy typifies adolescence in general, and the lady typifies woman's influence in life.

Séverine. Par Jacques Naurouze. (Paris, Colin & Cie.)

MM. ARMAND COLIN & CIE., in their library "pour les jeunes filles," very properly issue a series of novels (of which the one before us forms the fifth), which deals with the latter part of the last century and the early part of the present in French history. 'Séverine' is chiefly concerned with the campaign of France. General accuracy in historical facts is attained by the writer, although he is hardly justified in calling the scene of the battle of La Rothière a "gros bourg."

GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Genealogical Magazine. Vol. II. (Stock.)

—We were not able to say much in praise of the first volume of this periodical, and there is but little improvement in the one before us. At the same time it is only right to admit that its correspondence columns show that it has been successful in appealing to those who are interested in modern and popular genealogy. The 'Gazette of the Month' also, which is one of its special features, will doubtless be found useful, though an index seems indispensable; unlike the *Genealogist*, this magazine does not attempt any real index of names or places. The chief novelty in this volume is the incidental disclosure of the fact that Mr. Fox-Davies is the editor. The magazine, however, observes of the former's 'Armorial Families' that "we pity him for the abusive correspondence which he must receive," and is "diffident in expressing our entire approval" of 'The Right to Bear Arms,' by "X." All this is very confusing, because "X" and Mr. Fox-Davies are at least fighting in the same cause, and articles by the former continue to appear in this volume of the magazine. The self-imposed mission of Mr. Fox-Davies (and of "X") is now so notorious that the magazine, as we might expect, is again largely concerned with the rights and privileges of the heralds. An amusing, but significant incident has arisen from the first portion of a 'Dictionary of Heraldry,' which the magazine is publishing by instalments. At the very outset, under "A," Mr. Fox-Davies characteristically announces that the official coat of the Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, on which the letter alpha is a charge, is "without authority." The formula of "X" in such cases appears on another page, and is "illegal, void of authority, and bogus." Unluckily for the editor, the coat was granted by Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1590, and the original grant, which is in the possession of the University, was on view at the Heraldic Exhibition of 1894. Mr. Fox-Davies, we need scarcely say, has had to surrender at discretion; and this incident should enlighten the public as to the real authority of his 'Armorial Families,' and the rash assertion that a coat is "bogus" if it is not "on record" at the College of Arms. The shifts into which he is driven by hazarding this untenable proposition are seen here in his article on the

arms of the City of London. He is forced to admit that the City "is entitled to bear" its well-known arms, although they "are not recorded in the College of Arms officially, or by virtue of any formal warrant, and, for some reason or other which it is difficult to surmise, were omitted in the various visitations of the City." But he goes on to say that "of the crest and supporters there is no record whatsoever in the College of Arms; consequently they are not legal"; the supporters are "unauthorized and illegal," and so forth. Again, he had ventured to assert in his 'Book of Public Arms' that Dover "has no armorial bearings." In this volume we find him forced by the Town Clerk of Dover to withdraw that assertion, the College having certified that the design on the town's common seal was recognized at the visitation of 1574 as "the Armes of the Towne and Port of Dover." With his usual fetish-worship of the College, Mr. Fox-Davies pronounces this "the necessary evidence and proof" of the town's armorial bearings, although the seal is not really "armorial" at all. But the point on which we have to insist is the impertinence of stigmatizing persons as "bogus pretenders" when their arms do not meet with Mr. Fox-Davies's approval, although, as we have seen, his verdict on the subject is without authority. As the public is inclined to take it seriously, it is imperatively necessary to say as much as this. The volume before us contains a series of articles on "the law concerning names and changes of name," of which he is joint author; but "the law" appears to consist of his view that "a judge has gone wrong," and that "nearly every solicitor will advise you" wrongly on the subject. And so we reach the inevitable moral that "it is very desirable that an officer of arms should be personally consulted," and the usual exaltation of the powers and authority of the College. If Mr. Fox-Davies were to think rather less of the College, and more of the proofs of his magazine, he would not perhaps translate "tabernacula" as "pavilions." But perhaps he knows no better, for he allows another contributor, in an article on 'De Bellamonte and Hamilton,' to produce the strangest "mingle-mangle" of English, French, and Latin that we remember seeing even in a genealogical organ. The appended pedigree is worth reading as a specimen of comic genealogy. It may be added that the article is based on a wild confusion between the Beaumonts of Beaumont-le-Roger (Eure), in Normandy, and the *vicomtes* of Beaumont-le-Vicomte (Sarthe), in Maine. Still it is only fair to add that this volume contains a few creditable articles, such as Mr. Vade-Walpole's 'Notes on the Walpoles,' Mr. Cornelius Hallen's 'List of Strangers,' and Miss Stokes's 'Calendar of Duchy of Lancaster "Inquisitiones Post Mortem."' The 'Dictionary of Heraldry' also may prove of some use; and Mr. Fox-Davies makes a bold but ingenious suggestion as to the position of "the Howard augmentation." We would congratulate him, in conclusion, on his courage in offering his readers "3 to 1 against" the "present claimant" to the Barony of Ruthven. The publisher "declines to be a party to the offer," and we are not told what "Lord Ruthven" thinks of it.

A Digest of the Parish Registers within the Diocese of Worcester previous to 1812, together with a Table of the Bishops' Transcripts. Issued by the Committee of Parish Registers of the Worcester Diocesan Conference. (Birmingham, Midland Educational Co.)—This useful little work, the title of which sufficiently explains its general nature, is the outcome of a suggestion put forth at the Worcester Diocesan Conference of 1896, that a survey should be made of the present number and condition of all the parish registers in the diocese. Through the medium of a small committee, a simple though carefully devised form was sent to every incumbent whose registers began earlier than 1812, and the work

before us is a digest of the returns so obtained. Three returns of parish registers have already been made in the present century—first in 1812, on the passing of Rose's Act, which placed the registers under the control of the Registrar-General; secondly in 1831, which was followed by the publication, in a Blue-book in 1833, of the lists so obtained; and thirdly, in 1872, by order of the House of Lords. Owing, however, to the omission of any definite form of inquiry, the answers to these three returns are notoriously defective and untrustworthy, and it is obvious that more accurate information can be obtained only by some such plan as that lately adopted in the diocese of Worcester. By this every incumbent was asked to specify concerning each volume (a) the years comprised therein of baptisms, burials, and marriages; (b) the number of leaves; (c) whether on parchment or paper; (d) the size in inches; (e) any extensive gaps; (f) lastly, the general condition of each register and its cover. By a simple method of tabulation the information thus obtained from nearly four hundred parishes has been easily comprised within one hundred pages, the parishes being arranged alphabetically under deaneries, as well as combined in a general index at the end. It is thus possible to ascertain at once whether the register for any particular date remains in a particular parish, to the saving of much valuable time and correspondence. The question of publishing the digest of the returns of the parish registers naturally led to that of printing an index to the Bishops' Transcripts. These valuable documents had for many years been stored in the roof of the cathedral, but are now kept in the Bishop's registry. The rearrangement and cataloguing of all those down to 1700 had been begun in 1878 by Mr. J. Amplett and the late Rev. T. P. Wadley; most of the material was, therefore, ready to hand. The contents of about two hundred and fifty bundles, arranged under parishes, are here stated; but owing to the confusion into which the transcripts had fallen, and the decayed state of many, there are a large number of bundles that await identification. It is claimed for the present work that such a detailed report on parish registers has not been attempted in any other diocese. With so excellent a model to follow, it is much to be hoped that it will not be long before like lists are issued for other parts of England. Of the value of the work and the admirable way in which it has been compiled and printed it is unnecessary to say more.

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore has issued to his subscribers the first volume of his *Gloucestershire Parish Registers: Marriages*. He professes to give the marriage registers only of eight Gloucestershire parishes, though others are to follow. The volume is well printed, and we have not detected any inaccuracies. This is all we can say in its favour. It is planned on a principle which we regard as utterly wrong. Marriages are to the student of no more import than baptisms or burials, and to divorce them from their context is to deprive them of very much of their interest. The editor, however, thinks otherwise; he does not hesitate to say that the baptisms and burials in our old registers "are so numerous as obviously to preclude printing them to any great extent in their entirety." To us this does not seem by any means obvious. On the contrary, we have reasonable grounds for hoping that within a comparatively short time all our old registers will be given to the world in full. Even the marriages are not printed as written, for the editor has reduced them to what he calls "common form." It is to be hoped that in the near future the Gloucestershire registers may be dealt with in a scholarly manner, and that of the portions which have suffered "common form" distortion students may have in due course the genuine text as it came from the hands of those who were responsible for it. The book has not an index.

TALES OF ADVENTURE.

A Dash for a Throne. By Arthur W. Marchmont. (Hutchinson & Co.)—Next to "detective" stories probably the most frequent occurrence in contemporary fiction is the "historical" novel. In the case of Mr. Marchmont's new book the story is laid in Bavaria during the last twenty years, and so there is no excuse for applying the epithet "historical" to the composition. In all other respects it is, however, a romance of that familiar type. In execution, though not in construction, it compares well with the same writer's 'By Right of Sword,' for the plot of the new volume, in spite of its complexity, is cleverly handled. In fact, considering the complications which the author has constructed, it is remarkable that the book should have the interest it unquestionably possesses. The narrative turns on the scheming and plotting of various groups to dispossess the "mad" King of Bavaria; and when we add that the hero is at various times known as Count Rudloff; Heinrich Fischer, an actor; Henry Fisher, an Englishman; Hans von Fromberg, a German gentleman; Prince von Gramberg, a cousin of the Bavarian King, and finally as Count Rudloff again, some idea will be formed of the difficulties of the story. It is long, but decidedly readable.

There is much that will give pleasure in the perusal of *The Satellite's Stowaway*, by Harry Lander (Chapman & Hall). It is a brisk and lucid story of seafaring life in a modern sailing ship, varied by the presence of a young lady stowaway and the rivalry of the mate and bo'sun for her hand. One passage may be quoted, as it explains several terms frequently used in such books, but not always familiar to the reader:—

"According to the best authorities, which do not include the Board of Trade, the toilers upon blue water are classified under four nationalities: White men, those of English blood; Dutchies, all other northern Europeans; Dagoes, the southern Europeans; and Niggers. The Dutchies come aboard sober and early, the niggers creep below and lie low until the bo'sun calls. The complex vices of the Dago are rarely appreciated on a British ship; but in harbour or fair weather, the white man is the bane of skippers and owners alike."

The book is not lengthy, and is to be preferred to many of a similar type. It is illustrated.

Of writing "detective" stories there is no end. *The Ivory Queen*, by Norman Hurst (Milne), is one of the latest additions to this large class of fiction. It is a fair specimen of the sort, though the conduct of a trial for murder, and especially the judge's summing-up, might have been vastly improved if a competent lawyer had revised it. A murdered man is said to have been found with a piece of paper near him, and on its evidence an innocent man is sentenced to death. The novelist might at least have thought it worth while to mention that there was no proof of the deceased's handwriting, and he omits it from the judge's address to the jury. However, such technicalities would be highly inconvenient to the writer of sensational fiction, and in the present case would have ruined a very tolerable story. We should add that the title of the book is taken from the fact that an ivory chessman contains a very important piece of paper in its interior.

But for the author's name on the title-page, it would be easy to think that *Out from the Night*, by Alice Maud Meadows (Ward, Lock & Co.), was the writing of a man. At first sight it seems only the usual "mysterious murder" story, now so common in fiction and, we suppose, so popular with the public. In fact, the book is easily distinguished from the mass of such publications by an intelligent plot, clever dialogue, and generally good writing. The first few chapters, in which several apparently different stories are commenced, are the least satisfactory. But the threads are ingeniously drawn together, and a good piece of work is the result. Some regret will be felt that the subject-matter

selected is not one which readers of good literature are more likely to appreciate. The volume is illustrated from drawings by St. Clair Simmons.

The writer of *The Dolomite Cavern*, by William Patrick Kelly (Greening & Co.), quotes a passage from Sheridan to this effect: ".....not to show occurrences that happen every day, but things just so strange that though they never did, they might happen," presumably by way of explaining the sensational nature of his tale. He also adds a preface in which he states, amongst other things, that he has had some trouble in finding a sufficiently appreciative publisher. The reader will, we fear, consider that the author's experience in this respect is explainable. His tale is not particularly interesting, and his style of writing is not attractive. "All our readers know," he says, "the history of 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Vanity Fair,' 'Called Back,' 'Booth's Baby,' and the extraordinary difficulty that was experienced in finding publishers for these famous works." We see no approximation to the least interesting of those named, but only a wildly improbable narrative not handled in the best way, and unadorned by literary grace.

In *The Shadow of the Bush, a New Zealand Romance*, by John Bell (Sands & Co.), is an unpretentious tale, evidently from the pen of a colonist. Colonial terms and language, together with undesigned coincidences and descriptions, lend life to the details of a romance which might as well have occurred in any country as in New Zealand. A healthy tone pervades these pages; all the villains come to grief, but, strange to say, not as a retribution for their crimes, but from incidental causes, which perhaps is as true to nature as are special instances of providential retributive justice. The author is a New Zealander, not an Australian; were he the latter he would not have confounded the "leg" (sic) of the English racecourse with the well-known "lag" of the mainland. Nor has he described "bushrangers" as heroes, too common a practice, but painted scoundrelism in its true colours.

The adventures of the amateur detective are written out at considerable length (and under the name of a romance!) in *Whose Deed?* by Hadley Welford (Jarrold & Sons). Most of the familiar features of such stories are present. We forget how many of these compositions we have read in the last eighteen months depending for their interest on the fact that the corpse is not that of the man supposed to have been murdered. In all alike there is the commonplace and superfluous love story used merely to supply some of the actors with sufficient motive. In 'Whose Deed?' the love story apparently ranks in its author's mind as justifying the term "a romance." In most of these stories there are references to Vidocq; but that person's identity has become somewhat common of late, and the pseudonymous writer of the novel before us shows restraint in substituting the name of Lecoq. The writer is unquestionably engaged in journalism, and there are numerous signs of the facility that comes of constant practice. There are also signs that he is not an equally practised musician; if he were he would not describe a young lady as playing, after dinner, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Rubinstein, Chopin, and "some of the grandest of Beethoven's sonatas." The performance must have been one of extraordinary length, and quite as fatiguing as the book he writes.

The effort to write something new in the form of "horror" seems to be severe. In the case of *The House of Strange Secrets*, by A. Eric Bayly (Sands & Co.), it is singularly unsuccessful. The story, such as it is, is remarkable for its absence of interest, for its artificiality, and for its poverty of imagination. The writer seems capable of better things, for the style is good, and there are signs of ingenuity. But the task

of writing such a book must have been as difficult as the exertion of reading it. A long list of incidents is compiled, all nearly, if not quite, impossible; and the writer then proceeds to an attempt to make them appear not improbable. This latter portion of the book, entitled 'The Squire's Story,' is not without merit. But it forms part of a feeble and abortive effort in literature, which nothing can redeem from the charge of ineptitude.

The Fortress of Yadasara, by Christian Lys (Warne & Co.), is a romance of adventure, and deals with an unknown, or rather a forgotten, people, the remnant of the last Crusade, who have preserved in an inaccessible valley of the Caucasus the manners and weapons of the Middle Ages. Any novel-reader knows what follows: a princess, love, hard fighting, and marvellous escapes. It is no fault of the author that we are all a little tired of this class of story, and it is his merit that the tale is told with spirit and art, so that throughout we feel the shadow of the fortress over us, with its atmosphere of torture and death. It is not pleasant, but it is very well done.

Nootka. By Granville Gordon. (Sands.)—Again an unknown country and a valiant explorer. This time it is in Vancouver Island, and the inhabitants are Indians under the patriarchal government of a white chief. Again love, fighting, and wonderful escapes. The materials are all there, for those who like them: of the way they are treated it is not easy to say anything complimentary.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Demosthenes: Speech on the Crown. Edited by Evelyn Abbott and P. E. Matheson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This edition in the "Clarendon Press Series" is, as might be expected, provided with an historical introduction, a section on the style and structure of the speech, and indices which deserve praise for their completeness. It is, however, surprising to find almost nothing said as to the legal aspects of the case Demosthenes was considering; and the introduction, which is, like posterity, a little unfair to Æschines, does not mention at all directly his speech *κατὰ Κτησιφάνους*. The notes are sensible, and not so redolent of German conjectures as usual. In Section 321 *τοῦτον γὰρ ἡ φύσις κυρία, τοῦ δύνασθαι δὲ καὶ ἰσχυεῖν ἔτερα*, is certainly not sufficiently clear without more annotation than a word or two on *φύσις*, and in other places, perhaps, hardly enough direct help is given. Reference should be made to Goodwin's school grammar, not to his large 'Moods and Tenses.'

Vergil: Aeneid II. Edited by A. Sidgwick. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Mr. Sidgwick relies mainly on his previous school edition for this specimen of "The Cambridge Series for Schools and Training Colleges"; however, it is always good to see the notes of an excellent editor once again. On *cœrula* (381) Servius's comment, "viride cum nigro," is simple and useful, and might have been quoted. In 52 *illa* should be explained as being the spear, not the horse. Mr. Sidgwick rhapsodizes on the last line of the book; it has always appeared a little crude and comic to the present reviewer.

Satura Grammatica (Bell & Sons) is a collection of "Latin critical notes" by E. G. A. Beckwith. They have really more to do with grammar and prose than criticism, being compiled for the use of army examinations—e.g., one heading considers how to translate "instead of." Rather too much is made of poetic and post-Augustan usages, which may confuse a student, who should aim at the normal. On p. 3 *ut* is said to mean "although," with this additional statement:—

"Some say, however, that whereas *ut*, meaning *granting that*, takes the subj., *ut*, meaning *although*—in which case it is generally answered by *ita*, which it precedes—takes the indicative."

All that can be said is that "some" are wildly wrong about Latin grammar and usage.

BOOKS ON FRENCH HISTORY.

Lives and Times of the Early Valois Queens. By Catherine Bearn. (Fisher Unwin.)—We wonder what is the inducement to write or read this kind of book. It is not history; it is not a study of social life in the past, such as, in recent years, has been attempted and achieved more than once by French and German scholars. And yet, with a surer method, a larger supply of general ideas, Mrs. Bearn might have undertaken either a sociological study or an historical essay, for her reading is wide. In more than one passage she shows a good judgment, and, with no dramatic imagination, considerable insight into the conditions of life in France under the Valois kings; but, as Robert Browning wisely remarked, the thing in art is to know what you like and what you mean—it is then easy enough to do it. Just this decision, this purpose, are what our author lacks. She vacillates ponderously in the track of Miss Strickland and Miss Freer. Having no gift for realizing and vivifying historic character, no sort of magic in making the dry bones live, she compiled a volume which is dull reading enough. And this is the greater pity that, well directed, with the same materials, the author might have produced a really interesting book.

Nicolas Fouquet, with Extracts from his Work 'Les Conseils de la Sagesse'. By Alan B. Cheales. (Reading, W. C. Long; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—This brief monograph is apparently written for the express gratification of two or three descendants of an Anglicized and collateral branch of the family of Louis XIV.'s notorious Surintendant des Finances. Therefore if we hear nothing of the malversations by which the minister amassed his enormous wealth, the omission is easily accounted for. Less excusable is the weak and careless style of the composition. The exploded idea that Fouquet was the "Iron Mask" is revived on the authority of M. Paul Lacroix, whose pen-name "Le Bibliophile Jacob," now appears as "M. Paul Jacob." Chéruel is converted into "Chiruel"; Maupéou into "Maupéon." As to "the Duke of Lewis," we can only conjecture that he represents the Duc de Lévis. Mr. Cheales makes terrible confusion of a very simple genealogy. At last he dubs the Surintendant "Maréchal Fouquet," so that, in fact, we mistook him for his own grandson, C. L. A. Fouquet, Marshal Belle-Isle. The latter gentleman, who died in 1761, aged seventy-seven, is described as "the friend and favourite of Louis XVI.," who was not born until 1754. 'Les Conseils de la Sagesse,' a collection of maxims drawn up by Fouquet during his imprisonment, inspires Mr. Cheales with various Pharaïcal reflections on "the errors of Romanism," &c. Having previously stated that Fouquet's library contained 27,000 volumes, our author now assures us that the reign of Louis XIV. "was the great Bible-reading era; there were not then many other books." Some interesting engravings of the Château de Vaux and some portraits are well reproduced, and the book is got up prettily enough.

Étude sur la Propriété Foncière dans les Villes du Moyen Âge, et spécialement en Flandres. Avec Plans et Pièces Justificatives. Par Guill. des Marez. (Ghent, Englelex.)—Prof. Pirenne wrote in 1889 a 'History of the Origins of Dinant,' and contributed in 1895 a valuable article to the *Revue Historique* on the 'Constitution des Villes.' G. des Marez, following the steps of his master, has made a learned study of landed property in the Flemish towns from the tenth to the end of the fifteenth century. Bruges, Ghent, and Ypres have no other origin than the meeting of tradesmen in the suburb of a *castrum* or of an abbey, generally beside a river, in a position favourable to

the development of trade. Jean d'Ypres has written in the 'Chronicon Sancti Bertini' about Bruges:—

"Post hoc [fortifying the borough] ad opus seu necessitates illorum de castello ceperunt ante portam ad pontem castelli confluere mercemanni, id est cariorum rerum mercatores, deinde tabernarii, deinde hospitalarii pro victu et hospitio eorum qui negotia coram principe qui ibidem sepe erat prosequabantur, domus construere, et hospicia preparare sibi ubi se recipiebant illi qui non poterant intra castellum hospitari."

The gathering of these merchants in Flanders began towards the end of the ninth century; they paid first a tribute to the *comte*, the bishop, or the abbot, but redeemed it as soon as they could—about two hundred years later. So to the agricultural stage of the sixth to the ninth century succeeded a commercial and industrial one. The town, which had been formerly a mere aggregation of different pieces and jurisdictions, "rudis indigestaque moles," began to have its own individuality. Flach's and Pirenne's theory on the origin of the town is confirmed, as far as Flanders is concerned.

Lettres de Catherine de Médicis. Publiées par le Comte Baguenault de Puchesse.—Vol. VI. 1578-1579. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.)—Two French men of letters, who were well-known authorities on the history of the sixteenth century, have lately passed away—Baron de Ruble and Comte de la Ferrière. The former had written an excellent series of volumes: 'Le Mariage de Jeanne d'Albret' (1877), 'Antoine de Bourbon et Jeanne d'Albret' (1881-6), 'Jeanne d'Albret et la Guerre Civile' (1897); he had edited for the Paris Historical Society the 'Journal de P. Grin,' and for the French Historical Society Monluc's letters, La Huguerye's memoirs, and D'Aubigné's 'Universal History' (1864-96). At first sight Comte de la Ferrière's work seems of a less serious character, and they have been sometimes criticized as historical romances; but they are based on careful documentary evidence, and deserve praise for their lively style. 'Marguerite d'Angoulême,' 'Les Projets de Mariage de la Reine Elisabeth,' 'Trois Amoureuses au XVI. Siècle,' &c., are worth reading. Besides, in the five volumes of Catherine de Médicis' correspondence he has proved himself able to edit documents in scholarly style. This last important work has been continued by Comte Baguenault de Puchesse, himself well known as an authority on the subject: 'La Campagne du Duc de Guise dans l'Orléanais en 1587,' 'L'Expédition des Allemands en France en 1575,' &c. The sixth volume of Catherine's letters extends from June, 1578, to May, 1579, and contains a good deal of fresh information on the state of affairs in the south of France during the journey she undertook in those parts in August, 1578; but we must deal principally with matters more interesting to English readers. Major Hume, when he wrote his book on the courtships of Queen Elizabeth, appears not to have known the documents set forth in the present collection. A great friendship seems to have existed at that time between Elizabeth and Catherine. The queen-mother thanked the former for disapproving the foolish expedition of the Duc d'Anjou, her second son, to Flanders (Chantilly, June 8th, 1578), and she was delighted to hear that Elizabeth was inclined one day to marry the young duke; but the case was urgent, as she was getting old:—

"Madame ma bonne sœur, je ne vous saurois dire ni escripre l'aise que j'ay receu de avoir entendu ce que avez commandé au sieur de Staffort, présent porteur, me dire touchant la chose de ce monde, que j'ay autant désirée et désire tant que je ne pensois pouvoir tant vivre que je en voy l'effect et consommation..... Qui me faist vous supplier que, si jusques à ceste heure il y a eu occasions qui ont tiré les choses en longueur, que doresnavant il vous plaise le tout abrégier et haster."

Henry III. sent, a month later, the Sieur de Rambouillet to London to expedite the plan (July 23rd). At the beginning of November

Jean de Symier, master of the duke's wardrobe, left for England, and Catherine felt sorry that religious business kept her far away in the south (l'Île-Jourdain, November 9th). The duke expressed with emphatic exaggeration the hope that the negotiation would soon succeed (January 3rd, 1579):—

"Ce faisant, gagnerez les œuvres de miséricorde, restaurant une vie languissante, et qui n'est ni ne sera que autant que je la penserai digne de faire chose qui vous soit agréable, espérant que me ferez cet honneur de me croire, et que prendrez l'affection telle comme elle est, très fidèle en mon âme, et que ne l'égalerez à ce mauvais discours confus des passions mues de tant de beaux sujets, et dignes de rendre la plus abondante plume empêchée en l'élection de tant de rares et belles vertus. Qui fera, pour ne tomber davantage en erreur, que je vous supplie de croire que, en la seule contemplation de vous, Madame, comme de la plus parfaite déesse des cieux, je vous baiserais très humblement les mains."

But the "most perfect of goddesses" feared to be deceived ("abusée et mocquée") once more by France, and she wished before doing anything to have an interview with her hyperbolic lover. Catherine consented, and pressed her son to run over to London, with the necessary safe-conduct (Agen, March 24th; Toulouse, April 11th): he must waste no time; procrastination is very bad: "En telles choses le temporiser n'y vault riens." Things did not go so smoothly as the Queen Mother expected, and Symier was rather sceptical about the final settlement of the matter: "He will not believe before the curtain is closed, the candle blown out, and Monseigneur in bed" (London, April 12th). The duke was much distressed, and complained that things were in a desperate state ("grandement esbranlées et du tout désespérées"). Catherine insisted once more, and asked her son to start immediately (Agde, May 23rd). These letters form only a short episode of the wonderful comedy with which Elizabeth amused France for eighteen years; but they add some details to Major Hume's valuable work. Comte Baguenault de Puchesse's book is excellently edited and provided with a copious index.

The house of Calmann Lévy publishes the fourth volume of M. Calmon-Maison's continuation of Calmon's *Histoire Parlementaire des Finances de la Monarchie de Juillet*, this volume dealing with the sessions of 1845-6-7, and bringing us to the beginning of 1848. It opens with the account of the visit of the King of the French to the Queen of England at Windsor in 1844, and with the special allusion to the relations between Great Britain and France in the King's speech of 1845. Nevertheless, the Pritchard case and the right of search came up again at the beginning of the session of 1845, and the relations of the two countries were hardly normal. The conclusion of the whole volume is that the finances of the monarchy of July were admirably managed, and that "the ephemeral popularity of the Second Empire and its misleading splendour were based upon the prosperity" thus introduced.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Seventy-one Not Out is the appropriate title of the cricketing reminiscences of William Caffyn (Blackwood & Sons), presented in vigorous age to what should be a large and appreciative circle of readers. The writer played for Surrey in the fifties, being known at the Oval as "the Surrey Pet" and "Terrible Billy," and also did much for Clarke's "All England Eleven," which went about meeting twenty-twos, in which a weird and ubiquitous bowler, Billy Buttress, was highly effective. They had not always the best of it, and in 1852 made no more than 23 against a Preston combination. Fuller Pilch, Mr. Alfred Mynn, Wisden, and other heroes flit across these interesting pages, which are written with a keen eye for cricket and character, and compare favourably with the slipshod English too common in books by educated modern

cricketers. Mr. Caffyn taught the game for seven years in Australia, and found "delightful pupils," who soon had nothing to learn. He says that one of the old bowlers, Grundy, could drop a ball "on a cheeseplate all day if so minded." One would like to see it done. The great advance of to-day is in wicket-keeping and the better quality of the grounds played upon. Old scores of the thirties and forties show as many as 80 and even 100 extras! The ideal Box never made anything of leg balls, and Tom Lockyer, we learn, practically began modern wicket-keeping by doing so. There are some interesting notes about cricket of to-day, and several portraits of the handsome Mr. Felix (who invented batting gloves), Mr. Mynn, and other heroes, and an excellent index. Altogether this is the best book of the sort that has been seen for many a long day, and its modest author deserves to be congratulated on his achievement with pen as well as bat and ball.

Willow the King, by J. C. Snaith (Ward, Lock & Co.), is a cricketing story with a good title, the impression of which is not sustained by the reading inside the covers. A local cricket match is described, in which appear characters known as the General Nuisance, the Optimist, &c., and the remainder of the book is devoted to the praises of the heroine, who is cricket mad, and lectures her famous cricketing brothers. All the party use an amount of slang and fatuous abbreviations—such as "there is no earthly"—which is depressing, and not, we are convinced, characteristic of cricketers, county or rustic. The introduction of so many living players by name is bad taste. "W. G." may almost be said to have won his way to the mythical, but it is not so with young hands like Mr. G. J. Mordaunt.

Cricket Records, with a commentary by A. C. Coxhead (Lawrence & Bullen), is a well-compiled little manual of statistics of various sorts. "Records" are rather overdone nowadays, and some of these are rather absurd. Still, almost every page is of interest, and the annotations are good. The biggest score made by the Australians is 843 in 1893 against Oxford and Cambridge Past and Present, but as recently as 1896 the M.C.C. got them out for 18, a feat not likely, we imagine, to be repeated in the near future. We miss records of English teams in Australia, of the best throws and biggest hits, and an index.

AMERICAN FICTION.

Strong Hearts. By G. W. Cable. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—The three stories put together under the title of 'Strong Hearts,' have something of the charm of Mr. Cable's well-known studies of life in the far southern American states. "Elusive" is the critical slang word for describing that charm. It is a convenient word, for it not only saves one the trouble of analysis, but hits the truth in suggesting a certain vagueness of purpose on the part of the author, and a still greater vagueness in carrying it out. Possibly Mr. Cable writes his stories first, and afterwards thinks he has been working towards some general aim or principle. The indivisible twinning of poetry and religion is the principle, he says, that makes these three stories one. The reader who can perceive this may be congratulated, but he will be happier if he does not bother about it, and takes the stories as he finds them. They are pretty studies of scenery and of character, and it may be convenient to say that the first story is the best. With much freshness of scenery and incident it delineates a character with a strong dash of courage, and almost of heroism, obscured by a constitutional aptitude for cowardice. In the other two stories the sentiment is overdone.

An Angel in a Web. By Julian Ralph. (Harper & Brothers.)—An explanatory preface to a novel is not an unheard-of thing, but it is generally a mistake. The want of one is a

worse mistake in the case of 'An Angel in a Web.' The living characters in the book are mixed up with another set of characters called Etherians, who appear to be spirits of former members of the families of the living characters. The mixture of Etherians and living people puts too great a strain upon the reader. It is indeed difficult to say whether the Etherians are meant to be taken seriously or as a sort of joke. They are, at all events, exceedingly tiresome.

Dumb Foxglove, and other Stories. By Annie Trumbull Slosson. (Harper & Brothers.)—This collection of studies of village life shows a good deal of clever observation and some want of literary skill. Monologue in dialect is a tedious vehicle, and it is particularly tedious when it is employed to spin out an idea or a bit of humour which could be conveyed in a sentence. The author explains her own work very well in one of her so-called stories: "I use the word 'story,' but in one way there is to be no story. This is a mere descriptive sketch. There is no plot, little incident, and no dénouement." This is no excuse for putting the matter which the author wishes to present into an unsuitable form. The reader who has patience enough will, however, find in this book some interesting bits of village lore about plants and animals, mixed with some quaint scraps of village comment on passages in the Bible and the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

A bald, matter-of-fact, and dull narrative is contained in *A Pauper Millionaire*, by Austin Fryers (Pearson). It is unredeemed by a spark of humour, and in other respects is worthy of no more consideration as literature than an official memorandum. By a series of unlikely accidents and improbable coincidences a rich American arrives in London without money, evidence of identity, baggage, or, apparently, jewellery, since the only articles he can pledge are his clothes. His adventures during the few days that elapse before he can be restored to comfort are related in colourless words, and we have sought in vain for some topic of interest on which to comment. The book has, however, the merit of being short.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A CERTAIN sort of book has of late been much with us. It contains a garden as a background, a lady round whom flit (or flirt) male impersonations of sentiment (guilty occasionally of rhyming), and as a contrast some common-sense, unpoetical beings—or the heroine herself may be divinely Philistine. There is a good deal of talk about flowers—with easy erudition in the shape of Latin plant-names—and about books, the two being combined in purple patches from old herbals, for these garden-books are always stylish in places. The result is a pleasant, rather desultory compost. To this irresponsible type of literature, though it is more general in interest, Mr. H. C. Minchin's *The Arcadians* (Oxford, Blackwell; London, Fisher Unwin) belongs, and does not lack merit. The chapters show a few phases of a desirable young lady, Candida, attended by a poet, commonplace persons, &c. The thing is easy, and not to be taken too seriously. Still, the welcome absence of the usual dose of affectation, and some sense of humour and pathos, prevent one from classing it as merely otiose.

Interludes. Third Series. By Horace Smith. (Macmillan & Co.)—To read Mr. Horace Smith's essays in this new volume is to take a walk through Bushey Park in early June. In each case you have the old-world character of your surroundings set off by nature's eternal freshness; in each case you find the chestnuts in full bloom. But if some of Mr. Smith's reflections are only less obvious, his quotations, many of them, only less trite and inevitable, than those of Sir John Lubbock, he has at least that saving grace of humour—fostered, no

doubt, by deep study of the law and long sessions in the courts—which the author of 'The Pleasures of Life' employs with so close an economy. And he would be an ungracious critic who brought too close a scrutiny to bear on work which lays no claim either to peculiar originality or erudition, but pretends to be no other than the outcome of a limited leisure passed in the well-trodden tracks of literature, with now and then a deviation into by-ways less beaten of the general foot. The 'Farrago of Verses,' republished in part from *Punch*, betrays a happy gaiety of temperament, and a more than mediocre skill in parody.

THE Macmillan Co. publish an excellent volume, except so far as style goes, in *The Making of Hawaii*, by Prof. William Fremont Blackman, of Yale. The author writes in a manner which can only be sufficiently described by the young-Oxford term "weird"; but his opinions and his knowledge are unexceptionable, and the book is a valuable account of Hawaii from just before the time of Capt. Cook down to the present day. Incidentally there is a great deal on primitive civilization, and on the effect of white immigration on coloured populations, to be gathered from its pages.

THE same firm publish for Columbia University, in the excellent series "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," a paper-covered volume on *Centralized Administration of Liquor Laws in the American Commonwealths*, by Mr. Clement Moore Lacey Sites. The possession of the book is essential to all who take interest in the liquor question.

It would be easy to ridicule the story of *Meg*, by Maude Crawford (Macqueen), and to show its numerous weak points. It is a very harmless one, and we fear we must add, a colourless narrative of girl life, and at times it is so opaque that the reader is at pains to realize the progress of the story. The dialogue is not well written, and is disproportionate to the size of the volume. A more cheerful element is to be found in the obvious good nature and kindness of the writer, and her sympathy with the difficulties of a girl's life.

WE noticed on their appearance the first volumes of the extremely handsome edition of the *Taller* which Mr. Aitken has edited and Messrs. Duckworth have published, and we ought to have mentioned the other two before now. The page has an ample margin, the type is beautifully clear, and Mr. Aitken's notes are extremely brief, yet sufficient. Indeed, it might be truly said that there is not a superfluous word in them, had not the editor taken too literally a joke of Steele's in No. 164 about his fencing, and, with a certain lack of humour, administered a reproof to him. Steele, for obvious reasons, was fond of alluding to his fencing, as the opening of No. 105 of the *Taller* shows. There is an unlucky note on "σήμερον and σήμερον [sic]" on p. 339 of vol. iv.; for while Mr. Aitken has an admirable knowledge of the Augustan period of our literature, when he wanders to Greece he is apt to go astray. The printing is extremely accurate. There seems to be no serious mistake like that in vol. ii., where the churchwarden was made to pull his gloves from off his head (p. 122). The only slips we have detected are most trifling—"surpass" (vol. iii. p. 266) for *suppress*, and "auseret" for *auferet* in a quotation from Horace.

MR. MURRAY has brought out a new edition of his excellent *Handbook to Somerset*, which now has a volume all to itself, instead of being attached to Wilts and Dorset. The large type will be acceptable to many eyes.—Messrs. Black have also issued a *Guide to Somerset*, edited by Mr. A. R. H. Moncrieff, which, by the way, mentions Mr. Freeman's house, Somerleaze, of which we can find no notice in the red 'Handbook.' Neither volume warns visitors of the high charges of some of the Bath hotels.—Mr. Upcott Gill has sent us

the twenty-third edition of his *Seaside Watering Places*, a welcome volume in this hot weather.

FURTHER volumes have reached us of the handsome library edition Messrs. Macmillan are issuing of the admirable historical works of the late Mr. Parkman. Those before us are *The Old Régime in Canada*, *Count Frontenac and New France*, and *The Conspiracy of Pontiac*. This edition deserves high praise. The same firm have begun a uniform reissue of the works of Rudyard Kipling. It is seldom that so young an author attains to the dignity of a collected edition, but there can be little question of its success. In such an undertaking, as Sir Walter Besant would say, the publishers incur no risk. The volumes on our table contain *Plain Tales from the Hills* and *Life's Handicap*.

Count Robert of Paris and *The Surgeon's Daughter* form the newly issued volume of Mr. Nimmo's reprint of the excellent "Border Edition" of Scott's novels.

THE July issue of that useful volume *Lean's Royal Navy List* (Witherby & Co.) is on our table.

WE have also on our table *The Romance of Australian Exploring*, by G. F. Scott (Low),—*The British Empire Dictionary of the English Language*, edited by the Rev. E. D. Price (Newnes),—*Man Past and Present*, by A. H. Keane (Cambridge, University Press),—*The Hereford Earthquake of December 17, 1896*, by C. Davison (Birmingham, Cornish Brothers),—*Euripides: Hecuba*, edited by T. T. Jeffery (Clive),—*The Psychology of Reasoning*, by A. Binet (Kegan Paul),—*Psychology and Life*, by Hugo Münsterberg (Gay & Bird),—*The Tyranny of Custom*, by S. Fox and others, Parts I. and II. (Flushing, near Falmouth, E. Pickard),—*Animal Simples*, by W. T. Fernie, M.D. (Simpkin),—*A Gentleman from the Ranks*, by H. B. Finlay Knight (A. & C. Black),—*Castle Czervargis*, edited by A. Birt (Longmans),—*Tattle-Tales*, told by Paul L. Ford (Constable),—*Selections from our Earth*, by G. Fergusson (Simpkin),—*Poems of Love and Home*, by G. W. Moon (Longmans),—*Zion's Works*, Vol. I. (Macqueen),—*The Legend of St. Mark*, by the Rev. J. Byles (Fisher Unwin),—*Le Nouveau Testament Illustré* (Nelson),—*The Works of Dionysius the Areopagite*: Part II. *The Heavenly Hierarchy*, translated into English by the Rev. J. Parker (Parker),—*Sensazioni Vibratorie*, by N. R. d'Alfonso (Rome, Società Editrice Dante Alighieri),—*Gerardo Hauptmann e l'Opera, sua Letteraria di Cesare de Lollis* (Florence, Le Monnier),—and *Die Gültigkeit unserer Erkenntnis der objektiven Welt*, by W. T. Marvin (Halle-a.-S., Max Niemeyer).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.
Theology.

Archpriest Controversy, edited from the Petyt MSS. of the Inner Temple, 4to. 10/
Bible Stories (New Testament), edited by R. G. Moulton, 16mo. 2/6

Byrde's (R. A.) High Aims at School: School Sermons, 3/6
Galton's (A.) The Message and Position of the Church of England, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Smellie's (A.) In the Hour of Silence, cr. 8vo. 5/
Studia Sinaitica: No. 7, An Arabic Version of the Acts and the Seven Catholic Epistles, edited by M. D. Gibson, 4to. 7/6 net.

Trotter's (T. L.) Parables of the Christ-Life, 3/6
Wisdom of Ben Sira, Portions of Ecclesiasticus, edited by S. Schechter and C. Taylor, 4to. 10/ net.

Law.

Copnall's (H. H.) The Law relating to Locomotives on Highways, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Annual of the British School at Athens, Session 1897-8, imp. 8vo. boards, 7/6

Campbell's (Lord A.) Highland Dress, Arms, and Ornament, 8vo. 25/ net.

Cathedrals of England and Wales through a Camera, oblong royal 8vo. 6/6 net.

Knackfuss's (H.) Rembrandt, translated by C. Hodgson, royal 8vo. limp, 4/ net.

Poetry.

Longstaff's (W. L.) Weeds and Flowers, Poems, 2/6 net.
Macfar's (A. M.) Lays of the True North, and other Cambric Poems, cr. 8vo. 4/ net.

Thomson's (R.) The Heavenly Bridegroom, a Poem, 2/6
Voltaire's (A.) La Pucelle, the Maid of Orleans, a Verse Translation by E. Dowson, 2 vols. imp. 8vo. 42/
Walters's (C.) The Mystery of Shakespeare's Sonnets, 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

Blackman's (W. F.) The Making of Hawaii, 8vo. 7/6 net.
Falkener's (J. M.) A History of Oxfordshire, 8vo. 7/6
Lucas's (H.) Fra Girolamo Savonarola, 8vo. 7/6 net.
Narfon's (J. de) Pope Leo XIII., his Life and Work, translated by G. A. Raper, extra cr. 8vo. 7/6
Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys, 1756-1808, 8vo. 16/

Geography and Travel.

Hitchcock's (M. E.) Two Women in the Klondike, 8vo. 12/6
Porter's (T. G.) Impressions of America, 8vo. 10/6
Windle's (B. C. A.) Shakespeare's Country, 12mo. 3/ net.

Education.

Barnett's (P. A.) Common Sense in Education and Teaching, cr. 8vo. 6/

Philology.

New English Dictionary: Horizontality—Hywe, 4to. 5/

Science.

Great and Small Game of Africa, edited by H. A. Bryden, 4to. 105/ net.

Hall (H. S.) and Stevens's (F. H.) An Elementary Course of Mathematics, cr. 8vo. 2/6

Lock's (J. B.) Examples in Arithmetic for Schools, cr. 8vo. 3/

Lupton's (J. L.) Horses, Sound and Unsound, 8vo. 2/6 net.

Sharp's (D.) Insects: Part 2, Hymenoptera continued, royal 8vo. 17/ net.

General Literature.

Caskoden's (E.) When Knighthood was in Flower, cr. 8vo. 6/

Crockett's (S. R.) Ione March, extra cr. 8vo. 6/

Fraser's (Mrs. H.) The Custom of the Country, cr. 8vo. 6/

Gilman's (D. C.) University Problems in the United States, 8vo. 10/6

Grier's (S. G.) Like Another Helen, cr. 8vo. 6/

Hicks's (S.) One of the Best, extra cr. 8vo. 6/

Hussey's (E.) On Account of Sarah, cr. 8vo. 6/

Johnson's (W. H.) Under the Spell of the Fleur-de-Lis, 6/

Kipling's (R.) Life's Handicap: Plain Tales from the Hills, Uniform Edition, extra cr. 8vo. 6/ each.

Lays's (J. K.) The Black Terror, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Norris's (W. H.) Giles Ingilby, cr. 8vo. 6/

Oppenheim's (E. P.) A Monk of Cruta, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Smith-Williams's (W.) The Magic of the Desert, cr. 8vo. 6/

Walker's (W. S.) From the Land of the Wombat, cr. 8vo. 3/6

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Goldschmidt (L.) Die Traktate Hagiga u. Sequalim, 8m.

Fine Art.

Barron (L.) Paris Pittoresque de 1800 à 1900, 25fr.

Political Economy.

Roche (J.) Finances et Politique, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Baudot (A. de) et Perrault-Dabot (A.): Archives de la Commission des Monuments Historiques: Normandie, Bretagne, Anjou, Poitou, Vol. 2, Part 1, 25fr.

Dahn (F.): Die Könige der Germanen: Vol. 8, Die Franken unter den Karolingern, Part 3, 8m.

Geography and Travel.

Boillot (L.) Aux Mines d'Or du Klondike, 10fr.

Carol (J.) Les Deux Routes du Caucase, 4fr.

Philology.

Beiträge zur romanischen Philologie, Festgabe f. G. Gröber, 16m.

Freymond (E.): Artus' Kampf m. dem Katzenungetüm, 2m. 40.

Rosenak (L.): Die Fortschritte der hebräischen Sprachwissenschaft von Jehuda Chajjaj bis David Kimchi, Part 1, 2m.

General Literature.

Brisson (A.): Paris Intime, 3fr. 50.

Champsaur (P.): La Faute des Roses, 3fr. 50.

Doumic (R.) et Lervault (L.): Études Littéraires sur les Auteurs Français, 3fr. 50.

Gréville (H.): Petite Princesse, 3fr. 50.

Gyp: Les Isolaires, 3fr. 50.

Mévil (A.): Samory, 3fr. 50.

Parlette: Le Protocole Mondain, 3fr. 50.

NELSON AT NAPLES.

6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C., July 9, 1899.

IN answering Capt. Mahan's letter in the *Athenæum* of July 8th, I confine myself strictly to the five points on which he has touched.

1. Passing lightly over the fact that the interpretation of Article 2 which he attempts to revive has been generally given up as unnatural and untenable, never having been dreamt of by the framers, he excuses his non-mention of the release of the hostages on the ground that that release did not alter the situation militarily. Is this view sustainable? The rebels themselves regarded the hostages as a guarantee of good faith and fair treatment.

2. He charges me with misquotation from himself, his actual words having been:—

"Nelson apparently did not receive Ruffo's letter (of the 25th) till the 26th was well advanced; but at an earlier hour Hamilton had written," &c.

This appearing in my letter as follows:—

"Nelson apparently did not receive Ruffo's letter (of the 25th) until the 26th was well advanced, and in

fact not till after a letter of Hamilton's which had arrived about noon."

Of course, the quotation marks should have ended after "advanced," and on referring to my MS. I find that the slip was made in type-writing; but between the paraphrase which followed and the original there is not a shadow of a shade of difference in meaning—for the arrival of Hamilton's letter at noon is admitted. Capt. Mahan's implication that I misrepresented him is misleading.

3. With reference to the foregoing passage, I pointed out that Capt. Mahan's identification of Ruffo's letter of the 25th with that which Nelson received *circa* 2 P.M. on the 26th excluded correspondence of considerable importance. On which Capt. Mahan remarks:—

"Unless my agent overlooked one [of Ruffo's letters] I can, speaking from memory, very confidently invite Mr. Badham to publish all within that period.....The insinuation—for such it is—that I have not looked, is quite in Mr. Badham's vein."

It is surely scarcely necessary to state that I intended to make no offensive insinuation whatever, and if my words conveyed any, I regret them. What I did suggest was that Capt. Mahan—or, as I must now say, his agent—had accidentally overlooked matter of considerable consequence, and which—so it seems to me—is fatal to his conclusions. This matter at the proper time I hope to publish.

4. Capt. Mahan again makes his popular appeal about the honour-brightness of Troubridge's character; but I never intended to question this general honour-brightness. What I did suggest was that special excitement at the period led Troubridge to actions of which in cooler moments he would have been incapable. The instance of that rioter—not a Jacobin at all, by the way—whom he turned into the street to be "septembrisé" is sufficient proof. Another instance will be found three or four days later, when he refused permission for a sick woman who required medical aid to be taken from S. Elmoduring the cannonade, though Méjan offered one of the hostages as the price of this act of humanity.

5. Capt. Mahan is indignant at my correcting his statement that "the record of the court-martial [in Caracciolo's case] has not been preserved." He now explains that he did not mean to deny the existence of an official report, such as was sent to Ruffo, but referred only to a verbatim report containing the exact words of witnesses, such as would be drawn up to-day in the U.S. Navy. And he caustically, but most unaccountably complains of my not quoting his next sentence, "It is impossible, therefore, now to say whether the evidence sustained the charges." Whether the present U.S. practice prevailed a century ago in Naples is, I think, doubtful. And considering that in the official report sent to Ruffo it is stated that Caracciolo admitted the charges, only pleading extenuating circumstances, I was justified in imagining that Capt. Mahan had overlooked that report. To any one who has considered its contents, Capt. Mahan's whole remark will appear *malapropos*.

In conclusion. Capt. Mahan commenced in his first edition by overlooking the Italian evidence altogether; and, amongst other signs of excessive eagerness, he quoted an isolated sentence of Acton's letter of August 1st in a sense which the context precluded. That the second edition is open to similar objection I have endeavoured to show; though, looking back, I feel that I was unfair in not appreciating his valuable discovery of Ruffo's letter of the 25th. He now announces an article forthcoming in the *English Historical Review*, and this article it is several times intimated will annihilate me. I can say in all sincerity that I look forward to its putting me right as to certain points on which I have erred. If I survive, and receive certain documents promised from abroad, I hope to publish next Christmas. Till then I ask for some suspense of judgment,

not the less so because Capt. Mahan's expressed object is "the honour of Nelson," "the reputation of a great Englishman."

F. P. BADHAM.

ANNOTATED PUBLICATIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, reviews, and eulogistic notices of works essential to a library, or likely to be sought for by the general reader, frequently precede their actual appearance by four, or even five days. Excited by the tantalizing foretaste, readers eagerly order from their booksellers, and will not be convinced that the work thus trumpeted is withheld from them by anything else than the apathy and carelessness of the bookseller. No doubt the publishers think they are justified in creating a demand for a book before publication; but it is doubtful if they realize the annoyance, trouble, and unnecessary labour caused to their customers the booksellers and librarians by a deliberate untruthfulness which amounts to untruthfulness.

It is with no desire to single out any particular publisher, but merely as an example of the pernicious custom, that I instance the *Anglo-Saxon Review* as a case in point. The *Athenæum*, June 24th, on p. 773, displayed a half-page advertisement of the *Review* with an attractive contents list, and announced it as "Ready next week." The *Times*, on June 30th, placed the *Anglo-Saxon Review* at the head of its 'Publications of To-day,' and on the same page gave a column of commendation of the periodical, noting the daring originality of Lady Randolph Churchill, the editor, in its form of production. Other reviews also appeared. As a consequence many people wished to have it, if only for its novelty. Copies ordered from the publisher on June 24th, and applied for daily from June 30th onward, were not obtained till July 5th.

CHARLES W. VINCENT.

PROF. D'ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE'S NEW BOOK.

Fen Ditton, Cambridge, July 8, 1899.

THE current number of the *Athenæum* contains a review of 'La Civilisation des Celtes et celle de l'Épée Homérique,' by Prof. d'Arbois de Jubainville. May I point out that the identification of the culture of the Homeric Achæans with that of the Celts was the subject of a lecture which I gave before the Hellenic Society on February 24th, 1898, a summary of which appeared in the *Athenæum* for March 5th, 1898, p. 315? I had put forward the same view still earlier in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, 1897.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on June 30th and following day the library of the late G. H. Stephenson, removed from Paris. Most of the books were beautifully bound in morocco and calf, chiefly by Cuzin, Chambolle-Duru, and Francis Bedford, but many were of small value apart from their bindings. We give some of the chief prices realized: Anacreon, Sappho, &c., traduction par Moutonnet de Clairfond, 1773, crimson morocco with blue doublure by Cuzin, 23l. Boccaccio, Decamerone, 5 vols., 1757, blue morocco by Cuzin, 26l. Collection des Mémoires de Petitot et Monmerque, 131 vols., bright calf extra by Bedford, 1819-29, 44l. 10s. John Gay's Fables, first edition, 2 vols., morocco extra by Bedford, 1727-38, 20l. Molière, Œuvres par Bret, 1773, morocco extra by Cuzin, 41l. Ronsard, Les Œuvres, 6 vols., Paris, 1567, russia with a blue morocco doublure by Cuzin, 95l. Ruskin's Painters, Stones of Venice, and Seven Lamps, bound by Bedford, 47l. Mellin de Saint-Gelais, Œuvres, Lyon, 1574, 26l. Saint-Simon (Duc de), Mémoires, large paper, 20 vols., full morocco by Chambolle-Duru, Paris, 1856-8, 35l. Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon, first edition, 1865, brown

morocco with a blue doublure by Mercier, Cuzin's successor, 25l. Waller's Poems, first edition, 1645, red morocco with a blue doublure by Cuzin, 28l. Walton's Angler and Lives, Major's editions, large paper, crimson morocco with a doublure of the same, 1823-5, 41l. Pontus de Tyard, Les Œuvres, first edition, Paris, 1573, morocco extra by Trautz-Bauzonnet, 15l. 10s. Shakespeare's Sonnets, by Edward Dowden, large paper, 1881, doublé morocco by Cuzin, 12l. Racine, Œuvres, first collected edition (nine plays), doublé morocco by Mercier, Paris, 1676, 18l. Rabelais, illustrated by Picart, 1741, morocco extra by Cuzin, 1741, 14l. 10s. Total of 398 lots, 1,915l. 6s.

The same auctioneers sold during last week a collection of valuable books and important manuscripts, including some from the library of Sir John Hayford Thorold and the collection of W. H. Forman and others, among which were many of great value. Some of the chief prices realized were as follows: Biblia Græca a Baber et Woide, 7 vols., printed upon vellum, 1786-1828, 56l. Bartoli, Recueil de Peintures Antiques trouvées à Rome, printed upon vellum, 3 vols., 1783-7, 106l. J. Ph. Foresti de Bergomensis De Claris Mulieribus, Ferraria, 1497, 41l. Boccaccio, De Mulieribus Claris, Ulmae, 1473, 61l. Fr. Gafori, Opus Armonice Discipline, Naples, 1480, 31l. Sabellicus, Rerum Venetarum Historia, Venet., 1487, 154l. Therence on François, Paris, c. 1500, 32l. MS. Journal of Burgoyne's Expedition from Canada in 1777, 42l. R. Burns, Poems, first edition, some leaves mended, washed, two leaves in facsimile, &c., Kilmarnock, 1786, 96l. Kipling's The Lays of Sister Ursula, autograph MS., 33l.; Schoolboy Lyrics, Lahore, 1881, 76l.; another, presentation copy, 100l.; another, presentation copy, 100l. R. L. Stevenson's Works, Edinburgh Edition, 28 vols., 1894-8, 30l. 10s. Unpublished Autograph Letters of Dickens (30), Thackeray (6), and others, to John Hollingshead, 65l. Relics of Tom's Coffee-house in Russell Street, Covent Garden, 1714-1814, 96l. P. B. Shelley, Queen Mab, first edition, 1813, 33l. 10s. Laborde, Choix de Chansons, 4 vols., 1773, 52l. P. Germain, Elemens d'Orfèverie, Paris, 1748, 33l. 10s. Lafontaine, Fables, first edition, Paris, 1668, 30l. Laugh and Lie Down, 1605, 55l. S. Rowlands's Humours Looking-Glasse, 1608, 40l. A Rufful Complaint of the Publike Weale to England (c. 1548), 45l. R. L. Stevenson, Markheim, autograph MS., 61l. Montaigne, Essais, Paris, 1588, with a printed title-page (supposed unique), 50l. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, first edition, 1766, 43l. Herrick's Hesperides, first edition, 1648-7, 40l. John Saunders, Love's Martyrdom, corrected throughout by Chas. Dickens, 25l. 10s. Kip, Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne, 5 vols., 1715-28, 32l. Oriental Carpets, 1892, 28l. Three Illuminated Pages of the De Civitate Dei of S. Augustin, on vellum, of the School of Fouquet, 300l. Autograph Letter of William Hogarth, June 7th, 1754, to Kirby (on art matters), 35l. 10s. A Complete Set of the Kelmescott Press Publications, 518l. Lord Lilford's British Birds, 38l. 10s. Missale Præmonstratense ad usum Parchensis Monasterii, MS. on vellum, with two plates, 1539, 200l. Columna, Poliphili, first edition, 1499, 40l. Cervantes, Don Quixote, translated by Shelton, 1612-20, 38l. Tragedy of Master Arden, 1633, 52l. Shakespeare, Chronicle of Henry the Fifth, third edition, 1608, 98l. Horæ B.V.M., illuminated MS., fourteen miniatures, fifteenth century, 51l.; another, Flemish, from the Hailstone Library, 41l.; another, with twenty miniatures, French, 76l.; another, very finely illuminated, Northern French, 455l. Ludolphus, Vita Christi, woodcuts, Paris, Verard, s.d., 76l. Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, The Young Duke, autograph MS., 50l. The six days' sale realized 8,965l. 4s. 6d.

MR. CONGREVE.

MR. RICHARD CONGREVE, who had long been in failing health, died on Wednesday, July 5th. He was born in Warwickshire, and was educated at the great Warwickshire school, and went up to Wadham in 1837, intensely earnest, as were most of Dr. Arnold's pupils, and devoid of any sense of humour. He took a first class in Greats in 1840, and, unlike Church, who had done the same thing four years before, he was elected a Fellow and Tutor of his college. As a tutor he exercised a great and abiding influence, for when he left Oxford he was not forgotten, as most tutors are, but his teaching left a tradition in the college. In fact, his tenure of his tutorship, interrupted by a brief and not altogether fortunate stay at Rugby as an assistant master, was the most successful period of his life. Indeed, everything promised him a career of high distinction at Oxford; but the struggles of the French Republic of 1848 excited his curiosity, and he paid a visit to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Barthélemy St. Hilaire and Comte. His friendship with the former led to his undertaking an edition of the 'Politics' of Aristotle; his friendship with the latter produced a complete revolution in his theological opinions, and the adoption of the Positivist religion as well as the philosophy. The change found speedy expression in his resignation of his Fellowship and Tutorship; and in a series of lectures delivered in Edinburgh on 'The Roman Empire of the West,' an apology for Cæsarism, his adhesion to Comte's political views was clearly shown, and also in a pamphlet published in the succeeding year, 'Gibraltar; or, the Foreign Policy of England.' He presently set to work with characteristic energy to translate the 'Catechism of Positive Religion' and other of Comte's writings.

Mr. Congreve took an active part in the establishment of the Positivist organization and services at Chapel Street in London, until the question of his subordination to, or withdrawal from, the organization in Paris under M. Laffitte divided the small body of adherents. Congreve, with the minor portion, remained in Chapel Street, severed his connexion with M. Laffitte, and adopted a more elaborate liturgy; while Messrs. Bridges, Harrison, Beesly, and the Lushingtons settled in Newton Hall. Congreve continued his ministrations in Chapel Street till the time of his death, subject only to intervals of enforced absence, owing to impaired health. But it latterly appeared to have undergone a marked recovery, and he conducted the services in person on the Sunday before his death, which took place quite suddenly during the night, and apparently in his sleep.

Probably the volume by which Congreve made most impression on public opinion was the one he edited on 'International Policy: Essays on the Foreign Relations of England,' by himself, Messrs. Beesly, Bridges, Harrison, Pember, &c., which appeared in 1866, and reached a second edition in 1884. Dr. Congreve had previously to that reprinted his own contribution in a volume of his collected 'Essays: Political, Social, and Religious,' which appeared in 1874. The sermons—for such the religious essays in that volume often are—are decidedly eloquent.

Literary Gossip.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD intends to issue in October through Messrs. Longman his 'Farmer's Year.' There will be three illustrations for each month.

MR. G. W. STEEVENS's papers now appearing in the *Daily Mail*, 'Travels in London,' will, when finished, be collected and published in a volume by Messrs. W. Blackwood & Sons.

LADY BETTY BALFOUR is editing a 'History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administra-

tion,' compiled from letters and official papers. Messrs. Longman are to publish it.

A MEMOIR of the late Charles Sturt, the well-known explorer of Australia, has been prepared by the wife of his son, Col. Napier Sturt, R.E., and will be published in the autumn, with a portrait and maps, by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.

THE Senate of London University having at its adjourned meeting agreed to accept the Government's offer of accommodation in the Imperial Institute Buildings, the scheme will now be carried into effect, and South Kensington must henceforth be regarded as the site of the metropolitan University. We said some months ago that the Government contemplate the proposal next year of a Parliamentary grant of not less than 40,000*l.* per annum, in addition to the free accommodation. Considering the very large cost of maintaining the new University buildings, it is to be hoped that this cost also will be borne by the Treasury, or else that the grant to be asked from Parliament will greatly exceed the sum above mentioned.

It may further be hoped, now that the reconstitution of London University is so far advanced, that a public appeal will be made, and readily responded to, for the equipment and endowment of what is, in many respects, a new University. No more worthy object could be found for the benefactions of wealthy men with a zeal for education than a national University for teaching and research, in the greatest city in the world. Its adequate endowment clearly calls for a more ample provision than that which can be expected to be made by the Government and the London County Council.

A SHORT supplementary measure is being passed through Parliament in order to regulate the future position of Holloway College as a constituent of the University.

THE comparatively small but choice library which the late Mr. James Toovey formed, and which his son, Mr. C. J. Toovey, inherited, has been purchased *en bloc* by a wealthy American bibliophile at a price which runs well into five figures. It is rich in books from the press of the early English printers, one of its "cornerstones" being a fine copy of the 'Boke of St. Albans.' Most important of all is the splendid copy of the First Folio Shakspeare, one of the very finest in existence, its measurements being 13½ in. by 8½ in. It belonged to Sir Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, whose arms are stamped on the sides, is in the original calf, and very many of the leaves have rough edges. The library is also rich in bindings by the most eminent masters of France, Italy, and England, many of which were purchased in Paris many years ago, long before such things were in fashion, and when, consequently, they were to be picked up for insignificant sums. It is especially strong in Aldines, and it has a copy of Walton's 'Lives,' with a presentation inscription from the author. A catalogue, with numerous facsimiles by Griggs, is to be printed.

How greatly philanthropic work has advanced in the metropolis during the last fifty years may be well seen by a comparison of the new edition of 'Low's Handbook to the Charities of London,' announced by

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., with the first issue of this work, published upwards of half a century ago. During this time the institutions have more than trebled their number, while each individual charity has cast out fresh ramifications, largely extending its work. 'Low's Charities,' as it is familiarly known, was originally founded and edited by Mr. Sampson Low, jun., whose keen interest in philanthropic work rendered his task a labour of love. It is now, as for several years past, under the editorship of Mr. H. R. Dumville.

WE regret to hear of the death on Sunday last of M. Antonin Roche, for many years well known as a teacher of French in London. A native of the Puy de Dôme, he was born in 1813, and was in his youth a *protégé* of M. de Polignac. Some time after the revolution of 1830 he came to London with introductions to many of the leading personages in London society, and established classes which he conducted with signal success, being a man of much more cultivation and knowledge than most of the French teachers of that time. Among his pupils were the present Duke of Devonshire and others who afterwards became people of note. He wrote an excellent 'Histoire des Principaux Écrivains Français,' and some school-books that were widely popular: 'Du Style et de la Composition Littéraire,' 'Poètes Français: Pièces Choies,' 'Prosateurs Français: Pièces Choies,' &c. He was one of the original shareholders of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He had a large acquaintance among French statesmen and authors of the forties and fifties, and, in spite of his Legitimist sympathies, he was a close friend of Louis Blanc.

THE Hall of Residence for Women Students in connexion with University College, Liverpool, which was started last year, is to open definitely next October under the wardenship of Miss Dorothea Pease, who has recently been elected Mistress of Method and Lecturer in Education at University College. The Hall is a fine old house, with garden and tennis lawn, large common-room, and study bedrooms.

THE Rev. S. P. H. Statham, late scholar of Queens' College, Cambridge, who is the rector of St. Mary in the Castle, has set to work to compile a history of the castle, town, and port of Dover. Messrs. Longman will publish it soon.

MR. A. E. W. MASON and Mr. A. Lang have joined hands in a work of fiction, to be called 'Parson Kelly, an Historical Story,' also to be published by Messrs. Longman this summer.

THE Right Hon. Prof. Max Müller is going to treat the public to a second series of reminiscences, this time confining himself to Indian friends and correspondents.

'YOUNG APRIL,' Mr. Egerton Castle's new novel, which has come to a conclusion in the July number of *Temple Bar*, will be published in book form some time in October. This postponement is made in deference to the wishes of the proprietors of *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, in whose pages 'Young April' has still three months to run as a serial. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have secured Mr. Albert B. Wenzall's sketches for the illustration of the story.

LAST Wednesday was announced the death of M. Marty-Laveaux, Archivist of the Académie Française. He was at one time secretary of the École des Chartes, and was well known in France for his editions of French classics.

THE "Loreley-Brunnen," which we described the year before last, was unveiled at New York on the 8th inst. as a monument to Heine in the presence of a distinguished assembly, including the artist, Prof. Herter, of Berlin. Our readers may remember that a Heine monument was projected about ten years ago to be placed at Düsseldorf, but the poet's native town, which is the home of art, declined doing homage to poetry.

THE Parliamentary Papers likely to be of the most general interest to our readers this week are the Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (1d.); Education, England and Wales, Report for the Eastern Division, 1898 (2d.), and Minute modifying the Day-School Code (1d.); and a Return of Endowed Charities for St. Pancras in the County of London (9d.).

SCIENCE

Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich.
Written and edited by his Wife. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE career of Sir Joseph Prestwich, though unmarked by such events as are apt to attract popular attention, was in many ways sufficiently remarkable to deserve a permanent record among scientific biographies. For nearly forty years he led a curiously dual existence: he lived the life of a City man, actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, yet at the same time was a working geologist, always with some original investigation on hand. The successful combination of the two kinds of life was possible only to a man gifted with exceptional physical endurance and mental power. If it did not require the brilliancy of genius, it needed at least a clear head, a sound judgment, and amazing capacity for work. Prestwich possessed a liberal measure of the essential characteristics which make for success, whether in science or in commerce; and his friend Dr. Hugh Falconer happily described him as "a quiet observer, of matchless sagacity and indomitable perseverance." To these powers of observation, sagacity, and perseverance add an enthusiastic love of nature and an unswerving devotion to truth, and it will then be readily understood how he came to acquire that profound esteem from his scientific colleagues which ultimately led to his position as Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford.

Sir Joseph Prestwich's intellectual endowments were of such an order that they would probably have elevated him to a distinguished position in any branch of science to which he might have cared to apply himself. His choice of geology seems to have been determined by accidental surroundings rather than by early education. As a youth of sixteen he entered University College, in Gower Street, soon after it was opened, and attended Turner's lectures on

chemistry and Lardner's on natural philosophy. But no geology was then taught there, or, for the matter of that, at any other institution in London. "The only nominal instruction then in geology and mineralogy was to be had in three lectures by Dr. Turner at the end of his course of forty lectures on chemistry." Young Prestwich threw himself with characteristic ardour into the practical study of chemistry and physics, in the crude form in which these subjects were then taught; and after leaving college, where he stayed only two years, these were his favourite scientific pursuits. His chemistry led him to the examination of minerals, and in this way he was first brought into touch with geology. But the touch rapidly grew into a firm grasp, and he soon relaxed his hold of chemistry and physics in order to devote his undivided energy to the new science. The powerful impulse towards geology may perhaps be explained by the fact that, as a lad, he spent his holidays for several years at Broseley, in Shropshire, his mother's native place. Surrounded there by coal-pits and ironstone workings, he found that fossils were to be had in plenty on the spoil-heaps near the mines, and these heaps he was never tired of searching.

But it was not the mere collecting of fossils, or even their description, that satisfied him. Descending the mines again and again, he acquired a practical knowledge of the strata underground, whilst the mining engineers assisted him with their plans and sections. At the same time the superficial outcrops were delineated on the maps of the Ordnance Survey, then recently published, and, in fact, a geological survey of the coalfield was rapidly executed. Before he was one-and-twenty he had written an elaborate memoir on the geology of the Coalbrookdale coalfield, which by its accuracy, its completeness, and its originality stamped him at once as a geological observer of the first rank.

When Prestwich entered City life his geological observations became restricted for a time to the metropolitan area. But he was soon released from the office, and in travelling on behalf of his father's firm had ample opportunity for geological observation. These journeys were sometimes of considerable length, and extended to France as well as to various parts of Britain and Ireland. His attention gradually became centred, however, in the Tertiary formations, which, when he took up their study, were but crudely classified. By a series of remarkable papers contributed to the Geological Society about the middle of the century Prestwich became the recognized authority on the Eocene strata of the London and Hampshire basins, and on their equivalents in North-Western Europe.

In the course of his geological researches he acquired a remarkable familiarity with the conditions affecting water supply, and in 1851 he published a valuable work on this subject. An amusing illustration of the accuracy of his knowledge of underground springs is given by Lady Prestwich in describing how he predicted the occurrence of a supply in digging a well for his own house. He had bought in 1864 a small estate near Sevenoaks, on which he built a charming residence, but it was high

up on a dry and treeless chalk down. Where was water to be found?—

"So confident was Prestwich in respect of water-supply, that he at once engaged an old well-digger to sink a well 168 feet deep. The boring proceeded, but when a depth of 166 feet was reached, the two workmen went to the City and sought an interview with their employer, whom they found at his desk. They explained that there was no sign of water, and that in their opinion it was useless to bore to a greater depth. 'Go on,' was the quiet rejoinder, 'you will come upon water to-morrow. You are within two feet of it.' Next day it proved exactly as Prestwich had foretold; and ever after, among many of the denizens of the valley, he had the reputation—much to his amusement—of not being quite 'canny.'"

Prestwich never aspired to be a public man, and, in fact, an innate shyness prevented him from being an effective speaker on the platform. But notwithstanding his retiring disposition, his name came prominently before the public some forty years ago in the famous controversy respecting the antiquity of man. Without in any way depreciating the work of other pioneers, it may be truly said that it was to him more than to any one else that the acceptance of the new chronology was really due. Scientific men, refusing to bow to authority, properly pride themselves on their independence of judgment; yet such was the high opinion generally entertained of Prestwich's caution, accuracy, and moderation that when he expressed his conviction that man coexisted with many of the extinct mammalia, it was felt that little room was left for escape from his conclusion. He was the last man to make any sensational announcement, or even to indulge in the slightest exaggeration of truth. The story of the bone-caves and the river-drifts, with their relics of palæolithic man, forms one of the most interesting parts of this biography. Several of Sir Joseph Prestwich's letters bearing upon this discussion appeared in the columns of the *Athenæum* (December 3rd and 10th, 1859; April 25th and June 13th, 1863), and many others are printed in this volume. Here is an extract from one, addressed, like so many others which appear in the memoir, to his intimate friend Sir John Evans:—

"I have this instant seen four flint implements of the true race. One specimen is identical with one of my best lance-head-shaped specimens from Amiens; a second has the point broken and is rolled; a third is stained brown and is also worn; whilst the fourth is a good honest Tertiary flint pebble about the size of a goose-egg, one half chipped into a point and the other end retaining its pebble form. They were brought me by a Mr. Leech, who found them on the shore at the bottom of the cliffs between Herne Bay and the Reculvers."

The Mr. Leech here mentioned was Thomas Leech, the brother of John Leech, the artist. Mr. Thomas Leech had been attending Ramsay's lectures on geology at Jernyn Street, and in examining the geological characters of the coast east of Herne Bay discovered these palæolithic implements. He presented them to the Geological Museum, where we believe they are still exhibited.

In 1870 Sir J. Prestwich became President of the Geological Society—a position which had been previously offered to him, but which he had modestly refused. The following extract from a letter from Prof.

Huxley, whom he succeeded, refers to Prestwich's diffidence in public speaking, and also to his approaching marriage:—

"Your consent to become President for the next period will give as unfeigned satisfaction to the whole body of the Society as it does to me and your other personal friends. I have looked upon the affair as settled since our last talk, and a very great relief it has been to my mind. There is no doubt public dinner-speaking (and indeed all public speaking) is nervous work. I funk horribly, though I never get the credit for it. But it is like swimming—the worst of it is in the first plunge, and after you have taken your header it is not so bad (just like matrimony, by the way, only don't be so mean as to go and tell a certain lady I said so, because I want to stand well in her books). Of course you may command me in all ways in which I can possibly be of use. But as one of the chiefs of the Society, and personally and scientifically popular with the whole body, you start with an immense advantage over me, and will find no difficulties before you."

After forty years of City life Prestwich retired from business in 1872. About twenty years after his retirement he received, much to his surprise, a communication from Dr. Liddell, at that time Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, offering him the Chair of Geology, rendered vacant by the death of Prof. Phillips. "I am fully sensible," wrote the Dean, "that the University will derive more honour from having a person so eminent as yourself among her professors than she can bestow on you by receiving you into their numbers." In accepting the professorship, Prestwich entered, at the age of sixty-two, on an entirely novel phase of life. But he threw himself heartily into his work, caught at once the spirit of the place, and enjoyed his residence at Oxford so thoroughly that, although he intended at first to hold the chair for only a short time, he was led to retain it for some thirteen years. It was not until he became sensible of the weight of seventy-four years of life that he resigned. Even his retirement from Oxford by no means meant retirement from work. Towards the close of his professorial career he had written, for the Clarendon Press, a 'Treatise on Geology,' a book in two volumes, embodying the matured views of a master in the science; and it might have been supposed that he would have left this as the coping-stone to his life's work.

But the preparation of these volumes had not exhausted his energy; and after quitting Oxford he surprised his friends by contributing paper after paper to various learned societies and to certain magazines. Labour of this kind he continued until, at the age of eighty-three, his powers failed him, and in the course of a year's illness life slowly ebbed away. He died on June 23rd, 1896.

Sir Joseph Prestwich was a man of remarkable personality. Tall and spare in figure, he was an active walker and an agile climber, well fitted physically for geological exploration. His features were handsome, and wore an expression of benevolence; whilst his lofty and massive forehead was suggestive of exceptional intellectual power. He was not a great talker, being rather reserved to strangers, but he possessed a charming simplicity and kindness of disposition which exercised over those who knew him a singular fascination. Lady Prestwich's pleasantly written pages show what manner

of man he was; whilst an appendix by Sir Archibald Geikie reviews in a masterly way his contributions to geologic science. The work is illustrated by excellent portraits of Sir Joseph Prestwich and of several of his scientific friends.

ANTHROPOID APES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Kinnaird Castle, July 1, 1899.

IN course of the review in the *Athenæum* (June 24th) of Mr. Payne's 'History of the New World called America' occurs the following passage in an extract from that book:—

"The proof that man at some extremely remote time reached the New World as a stranger lies in the fact that of the larger and more highly organized primates.....America affords among its living and fossil animals no other example than man himself. The lower primates abound.....but the anthropoid primates.....belong exclusively to the Old World."

The accuracy of this statement will not be generally questioned; nevertheless, there are indications to the contrary—so far as South America is concerned. With your permission I will endeavour to point these out (as briefly as fulness allows), in the hope that some among your correspondents may be able and willing to throw light on this obscure and dubious subject. In the Old World the gorilla, now as well known as the Asiatic orang-utan, was unrecognized till Mr. Du Chailu's narrations in 1860, owing to its seclusion in the African wilds. Is it impossible or improbable that the vast forests of the new continent may in like manner conceal an animal worthy to hold place with those giant apes of the Eastern hemisphere? For the following reasons I incline to think that such an animal may exist.

1. Travellers refer to it. In Waterton's 'Wanderings in South America' (published in 1825, and much talked of at the time) the head of one of the author's trophies—a hairy, straight-bearded, and most human-looking creature, entitled 'A Nondescript'—stands as frontispiece to the volume. Of this writes Mr. Waterton:—

"In the wilds betwixt the Amazon and Oronoque.....I also procured an animal which has caused not a little speculation and astonishment. In my opinion, his thick coat of hair and great length of tail put his species out of all question; but then his face and head cause the spectator to pause for a moment before he ventures to pronounce his opinion of the classification. He was a large animal, and.....I contented myself with his head and shoulders, which I cut off, and have brought with me to Europe..... The features of this animal are quite of the Grecian cast."

Foot-note.—"My young friend Mr. J. H. Foljambe.....has made a drawing of the head and shoulders (see frontispiece), and it is certainly a most correct and striking likeness of the original."—'Wanderings,' third edition, 1836, pp. 306, 307.

In 'Camp and Canoe Life in British Guiana' (1876), by Mr. Barrington Brown, late Government Surveyor, will be found reference (p. 87) to a creature even more correspondent to the idea of an anthropoid animal than Mr. Waterton's long-tailed specimen:—

"The first night after leaving Peaimah we heard a long, loud, and most melancholy whistle, proceeding from the direction of the depths of the forest, at which some of the men exclaimed in an awed tone of voice, 'The Didi.'"

The whistling sounded "like that made by a human being." Some of the men thought these sounds were produced by a large snake; others that they

"proceeded from the wild, hairy man, or 'Didi,' of the Indians.....a short, thick-set, and powerful wild man, whose body is covered with hair, and who lives in the forest. A belief in the existence of this fabulous creature is universal over the whole of British, Venezuelan, and Brazilian Guiana. On the Demerara river.....[Mr. Brown] met a half-breed woodcutter, who related an encounter that he had with two Didi—a male and female—in which he successfully resisted their attacks with his axe..... he was a good deal scratched."

"His story," adds the author, "requires to be taken with a very large grain of salt."

In another passage (p. 385) Mr. Barrington Brown states that on the Carowuring river, at the foot of a high fall,

"there is a large sand-beach, marked with mysterious footprints resembling those made by the human foot.....The Indians believe that wild men live near the spot, but have never yet succeeded in seeing them."

A mysterious animal, unknown to science, undoubtedly haunts the forests of Guiana. This creature is named the Warracaba tiger. "The Ackawoise Indians," writes Mr. Barrington Brown,

"call them Y'agamisher, and say that they vary in size as well as in colour. As many as a hundred are said to have been seen in one pack.....From their hunting in packs I imagine they must be a sort of wolf. Their cat-like screams, on the other hand, would lead to the supposition that they belonged to the Felidae."

On one occasion Mr. Brown had to take to his boat, and "put out into the stream till the animals had passed on." They have a dislike to crossing water (pp. 74-76). The same writer refers to another little-known animal—the "huge, black, short-tailed Wailah tiger" (p. 385).

2. It is referred to by novelists professedly, or seemingly, well acquainted with South America. In one of Mayne Reid's stories, for example, huge apes are spoken of as dangerous to the Indian women of certain forests, who, in fear of those animals, never go weaponless abroad; and, to come to later years, in an anonymous tale of adventure, written with much attention to local colouring, entitled 'The Dead Man's Secret' (Chatto & Windus, 1889), occurs (p. 189) the following passage:—

"Monkeys swarmed [in the forests of Ecuador] in tens of thousands. They were there from tiny things that one could have felt in the palm of one's hand, to huge fellows five and six feet high. One species, which the Indians called the 'bearded monkey,' was marvellously like a man both in appearance and movements."

Mr. Aubrey, in 'The Devil Tree of El Dorado,' makes reference to the "Didis" of Guiana, as declared by the Indians to be "gigantic man-apes, bigger and more ferocious and formidable than the African gorilla" (1897, second edition, p. 23). Weak as are works of fiction for establishing a fact, they may be strong for proving belief in a fact on the part of those best qualified to establish it, who in this case would seem to be the native Indians and the hunters and traders whose business leads them into the innermost recesses of a dark and dangerous land.

3. Its existence has been indirectly affirmed in a London exhibition room. Going back more than fifty years, some of your readers may remember the exhibition of a South American young woman, named Julia Pastrana—a girl not wanting in good looks, though furnished with a beard (straight and scanty) and long, hairy forearms, and otherwise peculiar in type—an amiable creature, who sang rather pleasantly in a thin, clear voice. Those who remember the rest will not have forgotten the tale in regard to her origin told, or implied, by those responsible for the show. Whether true or false, that particular tale would hardly have been connected with South America by the exhibitors (South Americans, I think) had they not expected it to be received as probable, or at least as possible, under that location.

SOUTHESK.

SLATE IMPLEMENTS.

It is regrettable to have to state that many antiquarians (!) delight in trying to make mountains out of molehills and to live on their mountains.

The primitive Irish and Scotch were allied—in fact, the Irish emigration of Scotii into that country gave it its present name. The early Irish had slate implements, and consequently the Scotch ought also to have had them. It therefore seems absurd for any one to suggest

the implements came from thousands of miles away.

All primitive inhabitants adapted natural stones, as in the Luscas of the co. Waterford. These ancient Luscas, or cave-dwellers, who lived along the margin of the sea when it was two hundred feet higher than at present, used as "hammer stones" the hard sea-rolled grits and whins, if of suitable shapes; and as "scrapers" and "skimmers," pieces of slate or any other suitable flakes. Such flakes, so as not to tear the skins, had to be modified: if they were of a chipping stone, an edge was chipped; if not chippable, the edges were ground down. Of course, after the introduction of the manipulation of the natural stones, the manipulators rapidly improved in their work, one vieing against the other, till eventually they reached the highly finished and polished implements; but no matter what finish there is on an implement its form more or less takes after the natural breaking structure of the rock.

Go all the known world over, and the same varieties of rocks are repeated over and over again. Nearly invariably all rocks of the same nature have a similar breaking structure, and if this breaking structure made forms suitable for implements, these broken-up rocks, no matter in what region they were met with, may have been utilized; so that at the present time you find slate implements identical in composition and shape in such far-distant localities as on Aran More, Galway Bay, and among the Esquimaux of Barrow Point, Alaska; while ophiolite basalt implements of New Zealand have a counterpart in the Ferns, co. Wexford, celt. It is remarkable that in any implement, no matter how highly finished, such as the jade implements, on the surfaces you will detect bits, often mere spots, of the old joint planes that have not been obliterated.

As stones of like composition and origin all over the world break up similarly, and as the most suitable stones were used, it must follow that more or less same type implements ought to be found where similar stones occur, no matter how far apart may be the different localities. Different implements found in Ireland have been said to have been foreigners, as the stone was not Irish; but in all cases brought under my notice I was able to detect the parent rock. Of course, however, there are exceptions to this general rule, such as two localities in the co. Donegal, where chalk flints were manufactured, and these, apparently, must have been imported from Antrim co. or thereabouts. Not having seen any of the Dumbuck find, I could not make a statement about them, but I strongly suspect their counterparts are to be found in Ireland. It should be remembered that in pagan times that portion of Scotia was part of the kingdom of Tara. It is of interest to learn that the ancient scrapers and skimmers of Aran, co. Galway, were in use thirty years ago, and may be still used; that ten years ago at Letterkenney, co. Donegal, a curer of goat-skins is said to have used a slate scraper; while a bird-skin curer at Westport Quay, co. Mayo, used as a scraper a marine univalve similar to the Barrow Point Esquimaux.

As to the age of crannogs, things found as adjuncts do not go to prove their age; only the implements in them are of any value. The Ardmore, co. Waterford, marine crannog, recorded and described some years ago by Usher of Cappagh, must have been very ancient, yet the adjuncts found in the bog outside the structure seem to have been comparatively modern. Similarly the big crannog in Lough Rea, co. Galway, must have been originally very ancient, but as it was inhabited till recent times, the adjuncts in the lake were a very mixed lot of ancient and modern relics.

G. HENRY KINAHAN,
District Surveyor (Retired) H.M. Geol. Survey.

East Rudham, Norfolk.

HAVING been away from home during the month of June, I have not received my *Athenæum* very regularly; but, with your kind permission, I should like to make two remarks on the above.

1. In reference to Mr. Andrew Lang's letters in your issues of May 27th and June 17th, pointing out the probability that slate weapons belong to the Neolithic stage of culture, and that such weapons were not ornamental, but intended for use (though he seems to think that they may have had some ritual significance), may I be allowed to refer your readers to Dr. Montelius's book on 'The Civilization of Sweden in Heathen Times,' pp. 38, 39? On p. 38 a spear-head of slate and a knife of slate are figured, and Dr. Montelius says:—

"Besides the relics of the Stone Age already discussed, several antiquities of stone—usually of slate—have been found in the north part of the country. These antiquities, which are called Arctic, are chiefly met with in Lapland, and bear a close resemblance to those which are found in Finland and other northern countries inhabited by Laps, Fins, or other peoples closely related to them."

This appears to me to be a strong argument in favour of the theory that the Dumbuck crannog, in which such weapons have been found, and not a trace of metal or pottery, belongs to the Neolithic Age, and also goes to prove that the Neolithic inhabitants of our islands belonged to the Ugrian race, whose modern representatives are the Basques in the south of Europe and the Laps and Fins in the north, which, on ethnological and other grounds, is believed to be the case.

Mr. Lang's argument against the theory of "forgery" at Dumbuck seems to me conclusive; and his reference to the present use of similar weapons by people in Central Australia, who are still in the Stone Age, goes also a long way towards proving that the people who constructed the Dumbuck crannog belonged to that age.

2. May I at the same time correct a statement of Mr. Lang's in your issue of May 27th? It was not I who called "the curious little ornaments" carved in a grotesque likeness to the human countenance "totems." I am quite aware that totemism belongs to an entirely different order of ideas. When shown to me, I called them "amulets," and such I believe them to have been. These, again, go to prove—what is now well known—that all races have similar customs and ideas at corresponding stages of culture. I hope to discuss the subject fully at our forthcoming Congress at Buxton.

H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY,
Hon. Sec. B.A.A. Lond.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

LAST year a Japanese "Society for the Study of Savage Tribes"—Banyokenkyukai—was founded at Tamsui in Formosa. A German translation of a paper by one of the members of this society, Ino Kakyo, appears in the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, and will be read with interest. The author credits these "savages" with having attained some degree of culture, and offers a few sensible remarks on the methods that should be employed to "civilize" them, so that they may survive the process and not die out, as has been the case with the Tasmanians and other tribes.

The Rev. Hugh Callan, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for July, gives an account of a journey through Albania, in the course of which, starting from Durazzo, he visited Tirana, Elbasan, the beautiful lake of Okhrida, and Yanina, leaving the country by way of Arta and Preveza. He "cannot deny that it is dangerous and dreadful to travel in Albania." Yet, although he visited some of the wildest parts, he carried no other weapon than a riding switch, and often with no other guard than a native servant, notwithstanding which he was never molested. His example should

win followers among the more enterprising of our tourists, for Albania, with its handsome people, abounds in features of interest.

The Belgian expedition under the leadership of M. Lemaire is reported to have reached Lofoi, in Katanga, on March 3rd. Four months are to be devoted to a thorough exploration of Lake Bangweolo, after which it is proposed to explore the southern borderlands of the Congo State as far west as Lake Dilolo.

Capt. Voulot's expedition, which left Sai, on the Niger, at the beginning of March, is reported to have reached Boro Bire, on the road to Taghelet, the chief town of Damerghu, on April 15th. Damerghu is intermediate between Zinder and Air, and Capt. Foureau, coming from the latter, has by this time probably joined the expedition sent for his relief.

M. Coillard, the veteran missionary, now sixty-five years of age, has returned to the Barotse country, the scene of his former labours. Capt. Bertrand, the former companion of Capt. Gibbons, is with him, and Capt. Gibbons himself has probably reached the same country at the head of his formidable expedition.

The *Geographical Journal* for July is exceptionally rich in interesting matter. The announcement of Sir Clements Markham that the proposed School of Geography will be established in connexion with the University of Oxford, and not as an independent institution in London, will be hailed with satisfaction by all those who take an interest in the scientific study of geography. Mr. Mackinder has been appointed head of the school, with Mr. A. J. Herbertson, Mr. H. N. Dickson, and Mr. G. B. Grundy as assistants. Sir Martin Conway's account of an ascent of the Illimani (21,200 ft.) will interest Alpine tourists, whilst Sir John Murray's paper on 'Ocean Temperatures,' with a set of elaborate maps, appeals more especially to physical geographers. There are also articles on the Swedish Arctic expedition of 1898 by Prof. A. G. Nathorst, and on the recent Belgian Antarctic expedition by M. H. Arctowski. Prof. Nathorst correctly identifies White Island with Giles's Land, but credits Nordenskjöld with having first made known the existence of a group of islands further south, named by him King Charles Land, although there can be no doubt that these islands are identical with Wiehe's Land, discovered in 1617 by Capt. Edge. As Wiehe's Land they ought certainly to figure on all maps published by a society presided over by Sir Clements Markham, so thoroughly versed in the history of Arctic exploration.

We have received the third volume of an *Album Géographique*, edited by MM. Marcel Dubois and Camille Guy and published by Armand Colin of Paris. The volume deals with the temperate regions of the world, beginning with the British Islands and ending with South Africa. There are 475 process pictures carefully selected to illustrate both physical and political geography, and for the greater part satisfactorily executed. The accompanying letterpress is instructive, and very creditable to the authors. Of course there are a few slips. Where, for instance, can the authors have learnt that Ben Attow and other summits in the Highlands are covered with snow and glaciers which feed numerous limpid streams? The following note on Berlin is hardly quite fair to that city:—

"C'est une ville de soldats, de fonctionnaires et de commerçants; elle n'a ni beauté, ni grâce, ni monuments, témoins d'un passé intellectuel ou artistique."

SOCIETIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—July 5.—Sir H. E. Howarth, President, in the chair.—The President exhibited a unique bronze gilt medal of William Pitt. Obverse, GVIEMO PITT, R.P.Q.B.; bust of Pitt to left, signed Webb. Reverse, PATRIAE COLVMEN DECUS; a rock in silver standing in a gold sea; below OB. A. MDCCCVI.—Mr. Talfourd Ely exhibited the silver cover of a patch-box, the

FINE ARTS

Life of George Stubbs, R.A. Compiled by Sir W. Gilbey, Bart. Illustrated. (Vinton & Co.)

BESIDES a few sympathetic, but rather crude 'Notes for a Memoir of G. Stubbs,' which Mr. J. Mayer included in his 'Early Exhibitions of Art in Liverpool,' privately printed nearly a quarter of a century since, and reviewed at the time in the *Athenæum*, no memoir of the famous horse and lion painter has been published hitherto. The notices in the biographical dictionaries—excepting that in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' based on the privately printed edition of Sir W. Gilbey's monograph which preceded the present volume—are far from being satisfactory. This is all the more remarkable because, until James Ward and Edwin Landseer came to the front, there was in England no animal painter worthy to be named along with Stubbs, and an unusually large number of his masculine and learned works had been exceedingly well engraved, so that he had attained a wide and deep hold on popular esteem. Of all subjects in art your ordinary Englishman cares most for the portrait of a horse; he prefers it generally to a portrait of his wife. Stubbs painted horses' likenesses by the dozen, and they are all good as works of art, and true in character. Indeed, except the great picture of the white horse, Ward's masterpiece, Stubbs's life-size portrait of Whistlejacket, which gives its name to the grand drawing-room at Wentworth Woodhouse, is the finest thing of the kind produced in this country.

That Sir Walter Gilbey has dealt with this long-neglected theme in the spirit of that biographer whose qualifications Byron described as "learning, labour, wrath, and partiality" is obvious—except, of course, so far as "wrath" is concerned. He takes Stubbs's side in his quarrel with the Royal Academicians, although the question of right is doubtful, the evidence concerning it obscure and incomplete, and the alleged animus of the Academicians against him is not accounted for from Stubbs's own point of view, and is inconsistent with the fact that they elected him an Associate on November 6th, 1780, and an Academician on the 13th of the following February. More expeditious in giving full honour they could not have been—Fuseli had to wait two, Turner three years for his promotion, Copley and Stothard three, and Lawrence, with the king backing him, rather more than three, Rigaud six, and Wyatt fifteen. To come to our own days, Leighton waited five years, and Millais ten.

The bone of contention between Stubbs and the Academy was whether or not he should, within a certain time, deposit a diploma picture. This dispute made Stubbs unhappy in his lifetime, and for a century past has been used by its enemies as a weapon against the Academy; but surely Sir Walter shut his eyes when he retailed as entirely credible a story of Elias Martin (who was one of the lost A.R.A.s) having painted in 1790 a portrait of Stubbs, the owner of which (one supposes this was Stubbs himself) desired it should be exhibited at Somerset House; whereupon we are told that

"Martin, knowing the prejudice of the executive against Stubbs, assured his patron that if it were submitted as a portrait of Stubbs it would be rejected. Actuated by that belief, Martin substituted the title above given ['An Artist and a Horse,' by E. Martin], and, by suppressing Stubbs's name, the work passed the ordeal of the committee of selection and was duly hung."

Does Sir Walter suppose that the committee of selection, to say nothing of the hangers of the Academy, did not recognize the portrait of one of their own Associates, one of the most eminent and prosperous artists of the day, who at the same exhibition exhibited two pictures, one of which was of importance? Stubbs was a frequent contributor to the Academy, and on intimate terms with several of the leading Academicians. One or more of his friends would doubtless be on the committee or committees who had to deal with Elias Martin's picture. If Sir Walter had been better acquainted with the histories of old exhibitions, he would have found it easy to account for the title of the portrait not naming the person who sat for it, in the fact that hardly one portrait in twenty exhibited at Somerset House in those days bore the name of the sitter. The catalogues are replete with such entries as 'A Lady,' 'A Gentleman,' 'An Artist,' 'An Officer,' &c. Gainsborough Dupont's well-known likeness of Gainsborough, comprised in the same catalogue as the work of Elias Martin, is named simply as "471. Portrait of a late celebrated Artist." Moreover, one of Stubbs's own pictures in this exhibition is called "No. 448. Portrait of an Arabian Horse," as if it were a steed without a name. In conclusion, one fails to see why the Academicians, whose interest it was to secure a painter so able and popular as Stubbs, should have treated him so badly as it is said they did, and that without any greater provocation than has yet been discovered. Stubbs contributed not fewer than fifty-three pictures to the Academy's exhibition, the last of them appearing in the year of his death.

The reader of this biography cannot help being struck with the author's assertions that, from Winstanley, the teacher and master of his youth, to the R.A.s of his later days, every other man was angry with or jealous of the perfectly harmless and heroic George Stubbs. However this may be, it is noteworthy that Reynolds, who was supposed to be Stubbs's chief opponent in the Academy, gave him for 'The War Horse' half as much again as he himself would have asked for a hero. Years afterwards, Turner not only painted a portrait of Stubbs, in a masterly drawing which belonged to the Bicknell collection and is known as 'Grouse Shooting on the Moors,' but actually permitted Stubbs to paint the dogs. Stubbs had then passed his grand climacteric, but he retained his powers till a date long subsequent.

To qualify himself as a horse painter, Stubbs threw himself again and again, with all his energies, into elaborate studies of the anatomy of the horse, and, while living in a Lincolnshire farmhouse, dissected for many months. To preparing the really wonderful engravings in the still famous 'Anatomy of the Horse,' and the exhaustive letterpress which accompanies them, he devoted all the time he could spare from his paintings for

date of which was probably about 1680 or 1690. The openwork tracery was formed by etching and then cutting the metal. The ornament consists of foliage, birds, &c., with a coronet which appears to be a foreign one, and a monogram, the letters of which (S.L.L.C.) are duplicated. Beneath the silver tracery was a shagreen, and inside the lid was a looking-glass.—Mr. R. E. Goolden read a paper (communicated by Dr. S. Russell Forbes) on recent excavations in the Forum at Rome.—Prof. B. Lewis read a paper on Roman antiquities in the Rhineland, in which he described some of those that are to be seen at Creuznach, Frankfurt, Worms, and Speier. In the neighbourhood of Creuznach there is a fine mosaic which depicts gladiators contending with each other or with dangerous animals. These groups surround a central medallion, a great part of which has perished. The museum at Frankfurt contains a lofty column surmounted by a rider trampling on a prostrate giant. The shaft is imbricated, and sculptures adorn the pedestal; but the monument is specially remarkable for the inscription, which gives the exact date, March 13th, A.D. 240. The inscriptions preserved at Worms exhibit some words that deserve notice, e.g., *circitor*, an officer who goes the rounds to see that there is no neglect of duty on the part of the soldiers; *kata*, an abbreviation for *cataphractarius*, an officer of mailed cavalry; both man and horse were covered with complete armour, of which there is an example in Trajan's Column. Another inscription has for its subject imprecations; the person who was offended devotes his enemies to the infernal deities. Among them were a timber merchant, a butcher, and a dyer. The most conspicuous object in the museum at Speier is a Roman eagle; but a careful examination of it and comparison with ancient coins lead to the conclusion that it is the work of a forger. In the same collection a bronze Trion's head, formerly used as the weight of a steel-yard, undoubtedly antique, is a fine example of a marine deity. Some medals struck at Speier bear the legend "Evangeli repurgati a° MDXVII. nummus jubileus a° MDXVII." Prof. Lewis exhibited a large number of prints and photographs in illustration of his paper.

NUMISMATIC.—June 15.—Annual Meeting.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—This being the Annual Meeting, the Secretaries and Treasurer presented their reports, which showed that numerically and financially the Society was in a prosperous state.—After handing to Mr. Grueber the silver medal of the Society, which the Council had awarded to M. E. Babelon, Keeper of Coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, the President proceeded to deliver his annual address. After referring to the losses of members by death, he passed in review the work done by the Society, more especially as regards the various communications and papers which had been read at the meetings. In conclusion, he referred to the chief numismatic publications which had recently appeared at home and abroad.—Sir Hermann Weber presented to the President, on behalf of the Council, a portrait medallion in commemoration of the completion of his fifty years' membership of the Society and his twenty-five years' presidency. Sir Hermann Weber in his speech referred in felicitous and complimentary terms to the great services which Sir John Evans had rendered to the Society, not only as a contributor to the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, but also as chairman of its meetings. The medallion, which shows the bust of the President in profile, is the work of Mr. Frank Bowcher.—The meeting proceeded to ballot for the officers and Council for the ensuing year, and Sir John Evans was again elected President.

Science Gossip.

A TRANSLATION, by Mr. R. E. Baynes, of Christ Church, of Prof. Meyer's well-known 'Kinetic Theory of Gases' is to be published in a few days by Messrs. Longman.

THE German and Viennese Anthropological Societies are sending out invitations for their combined meeting, which is to be held from September 4th to 7th at Lindau.

AN eminent man of science has recently passed away at Munich in the person of Dr. Eugen Ritter von Lommel, who was born in 1837. He was Rector of the University and a member of the Academy of Sciences of that place, and distinguished himself in the fields of mathematics and physics, but more especially in that of optics. He was the author of several valuable works, such as 'Das Wesen des Lichts,' 'Wind und Wetter,' and 'Lexikon der Physik und Meteorologie.'

at least seven years previous to its publication. Nor did he confine himself to equine osteology and myology, but, when only twenty-one years of age, he had applied himself to human anatomy, and at York made drawings for a work on midwifery, and, after encountering considerable difficulties in etching these studies from nature, he so far succeeded that eighteen elaborate specimens appear in Dr. Burton's 'Essay towards a New System of Midwifery.' The "subject" for these etchings was, according to Mayer, obtained, though Sir Walter Gilbey does not tell us so, by that simple process of "body-snatching" which was then greatly in vogue; the grave of a woman who died in childbirth was frequently opened.

Dissatisfied with his success, Stubbs in 1754 set off for Rome, then the goal of all artistic studies; but when there he made neither drawings nor models from the antique, but, according to his own account, was bent upon determining "if nature were superior to art, whether that art were Greek or Roman, ancient or contemporary." "Once convinced in his own mind," says Sir Walter Gilbey, "he immediately resolved, with characteristic promptitude, to leave Rome." Very characteristic, too, was it that

"whenever he accompanied the students in Rome to view the palaces of the Vatican, Borghese, Colonna, &c., and to consider the pictures there, he differed always in opinion from his companions, and when it was put to the vote, found himself alone on one side, and his friends on the other."

Here, of course, is the secret of Stubbs's quarrels. They were the result of his independence and his prejudices, as well as his narrow-mindedness.

It was an odd chance, such as befell few painters in those days—unless, indeed, they were captured by Barbary corsairs and sold into slavery while returning home by sea—that Stubbs actually obtained the opportunity for seeing in Africa the lions he longed to paint, and did paint with incomparable fidelity. We have failed to find it mentioned where the authority for the anecdote is to be found, but we presume it is due to those memoranda which William Upcott made from Stubbs's own narrative, alluded to in general terms in the preface. These memoranda were formerly in the Mayer collection, and are now, we think, in the City Library at Liverpool. This authority, whichever it is, says:—

"He [Stubbs] was, on his return journey from Rome to England, fortunate enough to become acquainted with an African travelling companion whose tastes and pursuits were similar to his own. Well educated, and speaking the English language fluently, this new acquaintance was able to tell much about wild life in Africa, and 'moving accidents by flood and field.' He asked Stubbs, moreover, to visit his father's house, near the fortress of Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar; and they landed there, Stubbs having long had a desire, very natural to him of all men, to behold for once wild beasts of more tropical ferocity than are to be seen in English fields. As it proved, he was fortunate. They had not been long on shore when a chance occurred, and under peculiarly good circumstances, of making fairly close acquaintance with the lion himself at home. The small town in which Stubbs was staying was surrounded by a lofty wall and a moat, and nearly level with this wall a broad

platform extended, whither the inhabitants occasionally resorted for the sake of the cool breeze after sunset. Hither his friendly host had led Stubbs one evening when the brilliancy of the moon made the surrounding desert as clear as day; and from this vantage point a lion was presently observed in the distance, stealing slowly towards a white Barbary horse. As the hapless beast was grazing not more than two hundred yards away from the moat, this was an extraordinary good chance of observing what should happen—such a chance, indeed, as the animal painter rarely obtains at a sufficient *optique de théâtre*. The lion did not stalk the horse by a direct approach, but by many sinuous detours, drawing nearer and nearer, till at last, aided by the shelter of some rocks, he came suddenly upon his prey. At this juncture the horse, as if conscious of his fate, and fascinated by the lion's gaze, threw himself into an attitude which Stubbs has admirably caught in the painting he afterwards made. Last of all, the lion, finding the horse in his power, sprang in a moment, cat-like, on the back of the defenceless beast, threw him down, and instantly tore out his bowels."

Stubbs painted this tragedy thrice, in differing forms, and gained great increase of fame by their means; but this was not till some time after his return home, when he not only painted a picture for Sir Joshua, but was employed to paint horses on the canvases of the President—at least, so Miss Meteyard, in her 'Life of Wedgwood,' ii. 384, tells us, on what authority we know not. Originally, at any rate, Sir Joshua was not an enemy of Stubbs.

Of Stubbs's contributions to exhibitions Sir W. Gilbey furnishes some catalogues, which are useful so far as they go, but they would have been very much more so if they had been correct and complete. They are far from being so. Thus, we are told, p. 177, that Stubbs sent four works to the Spring Gardens Exhibition in 1762, but we hear nothing of "No. 115, A Stallion, call'd Romulus, in the possession of the Rt Hon. Lord Viscount Spencer," the artist's first public appearance, which was in Spring Gardens in 1761. Lower down on the same page we are told that "in 1764 the exhibition was removed to Somerset House, opposite North Audley Street, Oxford Street"; but the Society's Catalogue for that year, now lying before us, says that the exhibition continued at Spring Gardens. The fact is that it remained there till 1771, when it was transferred to Exeter Change, where it stayed till 1776; in 1777 and 1778 it was at Philip's auction-room, Piccadilly. It held no exhibition in 1779. In 1780 it returned to Spring Gardens, and the three succeeding exhibitions which preceded the last, in 1791, were held there, *i.e.*, in Wigley's auction-rooms. Neither this society nor its rival, the Free Society, ever appeared in Oxford Street. Nor is this the only example of the way in which our author has been misled as to Stubbs, the exhibitor of pictures. His book tells us that only 'A Portrait of the Lincolnshire Ox' was at the Academy in 1790; but the Catalogue of that year adds to this No. "448, Portrait of an Arabian Horse." In 1806 Stubbs contributed eight pictures to the first exhibition of the British Institution. Of these no mention is made here; nor is anything said of the works by him which have figured in various Winter Exhibitions at Burlington House.

We fail to see that at any time while he

was able to live at such a fashionable place as Somerset Street, Portman Square, then was, Stubbs could be said, contrariwise to Penny and Zuccarelli, to be "as yet known only to the knowing few." On the contrary, his reputation was deservedly widespread, the number of the engravings made from his works (a sure sign of popularity) was considerable, and he was President of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, out of which the Academy rose. In fact, he lived a long, healthy, and prosperous life, and yet he was piqued when people called him a horse-painter. Upon this "Peter Pindar" rose almost to eloquence in the lines—

'Tis said that naught so much the temper rubs
Of that ingenious artist Mister Stubbs,
As calling him a horse-painter—how strange,
That Stubbs the title should desire to change.

Nevertheless, although he painted comparatively few portraits except of horses, dogs, and lions, he craved ardently to be recognized as a great painter of men and women. Dr. Wolcot says, in the fifteenth ode to the Royal Academicians:—

Well pleas'd thy horses, Stubbs, I view,
And eke thy Dogs, to Nature true;
Let modern artists match thee, if they can:
Such animals thy genius suit.
Then stick, I beg thee, to the Brute
And meddle not with Woman, nor with Man.

The usefulness of this volume is greatly enhanced by Sir Walter's having printed, or reprinted, the sale catalogue compiled by that illustrious auctioneer Peter Cox, who, May 26th and 27th, 1807, sold at Stubbs's house, 24, Somerset Street, all the remaining works of the deceased A.R.A. We have here, too, Messrs. Vokins's catalogue of the very large and comprehensive exhibition of pictures by and engravings after Stubbs, as well as the painter's last will and testament of June, 1794, besides a valuable list of the artist's known works. Lastly, an account of Stubbs's death is reprinted from the *Sporting Magazine*. It was almost as sudden as the death of Sir Peter Lely, who died at his easel in 1680, while painting the Duchess of Somerset, and of Baron Marochetti in our own time. Of Stubbs we are told that on July 10th, 1806, being then eighty-two years of age, and apparently full of life,—

"After his usual early morning walk, Mr. Stubbs, as was his constant way, took some simple refreshment, and then mounted to his chamber to prepare for his easel; he felt a sudden sensation come over him, and, throwing himself back in his great arm-chair, without uttering a sigh, his spirit escaped from the case of life."

Bibliography of Eighteenth Century Art and Illustrated Books: being a Guide to Collectors of Illustrated Works in English and French of the Period. By J. Lewine. With Thirty-five Plates. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Mr. Lewine's "bibliography" of French and English illustrated books printed during the eighteenth century might pass muster as a moderately useful hand-list, its execution being certainly superior to that even of the better trade catalogues. Unfortunately, the compiler has prefaced his book not only with the usual irritating remark that "bibliography by reason of its existing development may now be almost regarded as having entered into the domain of science," but also with a comparison of the work done in the description of illustrated books and in other branches of bibliography,

which, in so far as it claims originality for the bulk of his own list, is absolutely misleading. The French entries in Mr. Lewine's list very greatly outnumber the English, and as regards France it is certainly not true to say that "of books with embellishments, now so much in vogue, and so deservedly coveted by the amateur, the record is almost barren." So far from this being true, there happens to be a French book, the 'Guide de l'Amateur de Livres à Vignettes du 18^e Siècle' of M. Henry Cohen, which has gone through five editions since its appearance in 1870, covers the same period, is compiled on precisely the same plan, and contains a large number of entries which would suggest to an intelligent reader that they had been literally translated from Mr. Lewine's book, if only Mr. Lewine's book had been the first in the field. We do not say that Mr. Lewine has translated his French entries from M. Cohen, or from the supplement to M. Cohen's book published in 1890 by M. Crotte. It is possible that the use of common sources of information, such as sale catalogues and the like, or of common formulas for describing the same points, may account for many of these similarities. But in view of the fact that collectors who care for French books can usually read a French book of reference with ease, Mr. Lewine's absolute silence as regards the pioneer work of his predecessor is hardly creditable. As to "bibliography" and the "domain of science," there is nothing scientific, and very little that is bibliographical, about the present book. Any one who desired to make a scientific study of the illustrated books of the eighteenth century would ask to have them arranged either chronologically or under the names of the artists who illustrated them and gave them their importance. Mr. Lewine arranges his books under their authors with an index of titles, but neither by arrangement, cross-references, nor index does he give any aid in tracing the work of any single artist through the multitude of books he may have illustrated. Like M. Cohen, he frequently mentions the number of plates which a perfect copy should contain, and in the case of the more highly prized books adds some notes as to their "points." Like M. Cohen, again, to every entry he appends the price which he considers an average copy is worth. Booksellers and bookbuyers will find his list of some use, and will be glad that he has made a beginning in doing for English books illustrated by native artists what M. Cohen has done for French books and the English editions in which French illustrators have been employed. Few of these English designs are beautiful, but it is well that they should be studied, and even the little that Mr. Lewine has here done may serve as a starting-point. But his work does not amount to a "bibliography," and the tall talk of his preface is out of place. The thirty-five plates, we must add, are of little value, being poor reproductions by the "half-tone" process.

Royal Academy Pictures, 1899. (Cassell & Co.)—This, the "Royal Academy Supplement to the *Magazine of Art*," contains about two hundred and fifty cuts from pictures and statues in Burlington House, a selection which it would, for such a publication, be hard to improve upon. It does not, of course, include the whole of the best things in the gathering, and there is no denying the veracity and brilliance of the majority of these cuts. A large proportion of them are really more satisfactory than their originals. This result is mostly due to the fact that the sizes of the pictures are reduced, and that the transcripts do not allow crudities of handling to become offensive. Some pictures are unexpectedly improved, e.g., Mr. La Thangue's 'Cider Apples.' Nothing could be truer or better than the print after Mr. R. O. Ford's 'A February Morning.' On the other hand, some pictures suffer dreadfully in their reproductions; for

example, the cut after Mr. D. Murray's 'Church Pool,' which is really a clear, brilliant, and harmonious piece, beautiful in its sentiment, and excellent in its composition. Thin, rough, and slovenly work is reproduced here with ruthless fidelity. Mr. Hadley's 'Rope Walk,' for instance, and Mr. Loudan's otherwise meritorious 'Elaine.'

Mr. Punch's "Book of Arms," drawn and written by E. T. Reed (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.), is excellent, and not the less so because it shows how easy it is to make too much of a good thing, especially when there is not much substance in it. Apart from this, it is doubtful whether the sham heraldry of Mr. Reed's blazoning in his cuts, or his mockeries of heraldic jargon in the texts which accompany them, is the better. The most successful specimen is concerned with the London County Council. The escutcheon differs widely, we need hardly say, from the beautiful design which Mr. Walter Crane made for the Council itself.

Catalogue of the Pictures in Montagu House belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. (Privately printed.)—This is a list, with terse descriptions and measurements in inches, of the works which, with a few exceptions, were collected by the first Duke of Montagu and the Marquis of Monthermer. They came, the compiler's introductory note tells us, into the possession of Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch, by the bequest of her mother, Mary, Duchess of Montagu. As a collection they have not been, so far as we know, described or criticized except in a very brief notice of Waagen's in his 'Treasures of Art,' vol. i. The Van Dycks, Smith, in his 'Catalogue Raisonné,' noticed carefully, details and useful comments being supplied. Nothing now in Montagu House surpasses in interest the valuable studies made by various hands after Van Dyck, and for the use of the engravers of his 'Icones Principum Doctorum,' which, according to Smith, belonged to Sir Peter Lely, and were bought at his sale in 1680 for 115*l*. Smith described many of them under 'Van Dyck.' The compiler of this list is Mr. Andrew McKay, of "P. & D. Colnaghi & Co.," to whom we are indebted for that still larger 'Catalogue of Miniatures in Montagu House' which we commended to students in 1896. Mr. McKay's son, who now reigns in the historic house, assisted his father in preparing these pages. The catalogue is not critical, and, with a few exceptions, is silent as to the provenance of the pictures; with still fewer exceptions it does not give, after the modern manner, facsimiles of the painters' signatures on the works. A noteworthy exception occurs in respect to the signature on No. 8, a portrait of Saskia, Rembrandt's first wife, which the younger Mr. McKay was fortunate enough to discover at the bottom of the picture, which, by the way, was No. 77 at the Academy this year, and hardly did justice to Rembrandt's taste in painting his wife in the character of Flora. The Academy Catalogue was silent as to the signature. The index before us gives the works described under the names of Barret, Both, Pontormo, Coques, Cuyp, G. Poussin, Gainsborough, Claude, Hals, De Hoogh, Lotto, More, Raphael, Reynolds, Rubens, and Suster-mans.

LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL'S *Armada Cannon* is rather an amateurish pamphlet (Phillimore & Co.). When Lord Archibald has had a little more experience he will not feel quite so sure as he does now that a big B stands for Benvenuto.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE eleventh Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on July 12th, Viscount Dillon in the chair. There was a good muster of members, representatives being

present from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, the Folk-lore Society, the British Record Society, as well as from the societies of the following counties: Berks, Bucks, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Derbyshire, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Lancashire and Cheshire, Notts, Shropshire, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts. During the year the newly formed East Herts Archæological Society has been admitted to the union.

The officers were re-elected, with Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., as honorary secretary. On the standing committee Mr. J. H. Round was substituted for the Duke of Northumberland.

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co.'s proposition to relieve the Congress of the burden of publishing Mr. Gomme's 'General Index to Archæological Proceedings from 1692 to 1891' was cordially accepted, on the motion of Chancellor Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., as was also the same firm's proposal to issue the annual index. A short but lively discussion took place on this point, in which Sir Ernest Clarke, Dr. Marshall, and others took part, some of the members fearing that these antiquarian indexes might be interlarded with soap and other advertisements.

Mr. E. A. Fry, honorary secretary of the British Record Association and Parish Register Society, proposed a resolution, seconded by Mr. Holt-house, as to the safe custody and accessibility of "Wills, Diocesan and Parish Registers, and other Public Documents," asking the Government to take steps for their better preservation and arrangement. This afforded material for a vigorous and well-sustained debate, lasting about two hours, in which Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Round, Mr. Nevill, Lord Dillon, Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. Gomme, and others took part, with the result that the resolution, as amended by Dr. Cox, was unanimously passed requesting the Government to appoint a Royal Commission on the subject. Special reference was made to the recent Shipway pedigree case. It was subsequently resolved to ask Mr. Balfour to receive a deputation on the subject, and the following names were proposed and adopted: Viscount Dillon, Duke of Northumberland, Bishop of London, Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P., and Messrs. Gomme, Round, Fry, and Nevill.

An interesting account was given of the work of the Lancashire, Shropshire, Yorkshire, and other counties parish register societies. Though only formed a few months ago, the Yorkshire society already numbers 240 members at a subscription of a guinea each. A statement was also made as to the excellent arrangement and cataloguing of the Worcester County Records, under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope reported on the question of the compilation of a general catalogue of effigies, and attention was drawn to the recently issued excellent descriptive catalogue of the effigies of Cumberland, illustrated by thirty-three plates.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard, honorary secretary of the Wilts Society, next exhibited two volumes of completed books of the 'National Portrait Catalogue,' formed in accordance with the schedules issued by the last conference at the suggestion of Mr. Lionel Cust, F.S.A. The Wilts Society adopts the admirable plan of making the catalogue in duplicate, and sending one copy to the National Portrait Gallery. The Rev. Dr. Cox proposed, and Mr. Round seconded, a resolution approving the project of a complete series of county histories ("The Victoria County Histories"), and asking for the hearty co-operation of all archæological societies. After a slight criticism from Mr. Phillimore, and a hearty support from many members of the Congress, including Lord Dillon, the resolution was passed *nem. con.*

The session lasted from 11.30 A.M. to 5 P.M., with a brief adjournment for lunch, and the interest of the Congress was sustained till the close.

THE NEW REMBRANDT.

107, Harley Street, July 10.

In reference to Mr. Malcolm Bell's letter in your last number, I will merely remark that the four "Vanitas" pictures specified in the official inventory are all specially and particularly described as by Rembrandt himself. It is not very likely that the two which are noted as having been "retouched" were so treated by anybody else; apparently Mr. Bell did not trouble himself to refer to this inventory before writing his letter.

J. C. ROBINSON.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th inst. the following works. Miniatures: A Lady with Lavender Dress, 42l. Campana, Marie Antoinette, 210l. Siccardi, A Lady with Curling Hair, 135l. A. H. de St. Père, Antoinette Grésély, 85l. Madame Grésély, 40l. A Lady with folded Arms, 120l. R. Cosway, Portrait of an Admiral, 40l. The Emperor Leopold II. of Austria, 85l. The Empress Marie Louise, 80l. Hall, A Lady holding a Fan, 250l. F. H. Füger, Portrait of the Artist, 98l.; Wife of the Artist, 100l.; Portrait of the Artist's Father, 80l.; Portrait of the Artist's Brother, 295l.; Archduke Alexander of Austria, 90l.; A Gentleman in Brown Cloak, 120l. Christine de Brandenburg, Queen of Poland, 32l. A Lady in Green Dress, 31l. Emperor Paul I. of Russia and Empress Elizabeth, 45l. Viollier, Prince Potemkin, 48l. Petitot, Anne of Austria, Wife of Louis XIII., and Philippe, Duc d'Orléans (two miniatures), 71l. Isabey, A Lady in Pink and White Dress, 145l. Princesse Salm, 85l. Diana and Endymion, 75l. Taunay, A Punch and Judy Show, 173l. J. D. Dugouere, A Pheasant-shooting Party, 660l. Pictures: F. Guardi, A Canal Scene, Venice, 210l. L. Boilly, The Milk-seller, 320l. J. B. Lampi, A Lady as Hebe, 462l. Engravings: After Fragonard, Les Hasards Heureux de l'Éscarpolette, by Delaunay, 30l. After Northcote, The Education of Coraly, by Gauguin, 35l. A Maid, A Wife, A Widow, and What You Will! by J. R. Smith, 165l. After Peters, The Gamesters and the Fortune-Teller, by J. R. Smith and W. Ward, 73l. After Engleheart, Mrs. Mills, by J. R. Smith, 102l. After Copley, Royal Princesses, by Bartolozzi, 37l. After J. Hoppner, Children Bathing, by J. Ward, 69l.; The Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland, by W. Ward, 126l.; Girl with a Bowl of Milk, 90l.; Lady Anne Lambton and Family, by J. Young, 78l. After Sir J. Reynolds, Miss Mary Horneck, by R. Dunkarton, 30l.; Lady Caroline Howard, by V. Green, 147l.; Jane, Countess of Harrington, and her Children, by F. Bartolozzi, 115l. After Bigg, The Roms, by W. Ward, 31l. After J. Ward, Compassionate Children, by W. Ward, 37l. After G. Morland, Morning, or the Benevolent Sportsman, and Evening, or the Sportsman's Return, by J. Grozer, 72l. After A. Kauffmann, Content and Innocence, by T. Burke, 64l. After Maria Cosway, Mrs. Cosway, by V. Green, 147l. After Sartorius, Coursing near Epsom, by J. Pollard (a set of four), 31l. After Pollard, Epsom Races, by C. Hunt (a set of six), 60l. After Alken, Newmarket, Epsom, Ipswich, and Ascot Heath, by Sutherland (a set of four), 31l. After W. P. Hodges, Fox Hunting, by H. Alken (a set of eight), 33l. After J. Pollard, The Elephant and Castle on the Brighton Road, by Fielding, 28l. After H. Alken, The Leicestershire Covers, by Sutherland (a set of four), 28l.

The same auctioneers sold on the 8th inst. the following pictures, the property of the late Mr. J. Dole: T. S. Cooper, A Landscape with a Flock of Sheep, 220l. E. Crofts, Marston Moor, 294l.; Cromwell at Bootham Bar, York,

120l. P. Graham, Waiting for the Fishing Boats, 183l. B. W. Leader, The River near Bettws-y-Coed, 100l. J. MacWhirter, The Source of the River, 231l. P. R. Morris, Sons of the Brave, 430l. B. Riviere, Cupboard Love, 378l. J. Syer, A View of Exeter, 199l.; Windsor Castle, 141l.; On the Conway, 110l.

On Wednesday last Messrs. Foster sold for 395 guineas a capital Portrait of Madame Bacelli, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and for 190 guineas, a Portrait of the Daughter of the Elector, by Old Cuyp.

Fine-Art Gossip.

The new exhibition opened the other day at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club is attracting a number of visitors.

To-day (Saturday) is appointed by Messrs. Dowdeswell for a private view of pictures in oil, by Mr. H. Watson, of Canadian and English landscape scenery, to see which the public will be admitted on Monday next.

An abridgment of Mr. Reginald Blomfield's work on the 'Architecture of the English Renaissance,' which will contain such portions as are essential to the technical reader, is to be published by Messrs. Bell, probably in the early part of next year.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK is engaged in producing a facsimile of the *Germ*. All the typographical details of the periodical, including its errors, will be preserved. Mr. W. M. Rossetti has written an extended introduction to the facsimile which, while incidentally touching on the Brotherhood, will be devoted mainly to the history of the *Germ* itself. Many little-known and interesting details concerning its conception, starting, and management are given in it, and some particulars concerning the authorship of the various articles that appeared in the *Germ* occur which have not been published before.

DR. FOUQUET, of Cairo, is about to publish illustrations in colour of his well-known collection of Oriental ceramic art, of which a considerable portion has been found in excavations on the Cairo mounds. The title of the work is 'Contributions à l'Étude de la Céramique Orientale.'

On Tuesday, June 27th, as Michael Angelo's famous 'Leda' was being taken down from its place in the Bargello, it fell to the ground, and the marble relief broke into several pieces. It is hoped that the fragments may be so pieced together again as to exhibit only a few visible traces of the fracture.

WE hear that Prof. Mommsen, who is now staying at Paris, proposed at a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, of which he is an honorary member, that the Academy should issue in conjunction with the Académie of Sciences at Berlin a 'Corpus Nummorum,' or a complete catalogue of ancient coins.

On June 9th Hofrath Bruno Bucher, who was the first Director of the Austrian Museum für Kunst und Industrie, died at Vienna in his seventy-fourth year. He was a brother of the late Lothar Bucher, and author of a considerable number of works on arts and crafts, the best known of which are his 'Real-lexikon der Kunstgewerbe,' 'Die Geschichte der Technischen Künste,' and 'Die Kunst im Handwerk.'

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Le Chalet,'
LYRIC.—'El Capitán.'

ADOLPHE ADAM'S 'Le Chalet' was revived at Covent Garden last Saturday evening. This small work was produced at Paris

in 1834, and seems in its day to have met with much success. The 'Postillon de Longjumeau,' which came out in the following year, is, however, regarded as the composer's masterpiece. The libretto of 'Le Chalet' was written by MM. Scribe and Mélesville after Goethe's *Singspiel* 'Jery und Bätely.' This light production of the German poet has attracted many composers both before and since Adam's time. The first appears to have been Peter von Winter in 1790; then, among others, there were Reichardt (1801), Kreutzer (1809), Marx (1825), and Rietz (1840); while of modern settings we may name those of Von Bronsart (1873) and Bolek (circa 1875). Adam's work is styled an opera, but it is an *opéra comique*, i.e., an opera with spoken dialogue. The revival of 'Norma' came as a surprise, and the revival of 'Le Chalet' is still more surprising. The music is light, fairly graceful, prettily scored, but terribly *rococo*; and then Covent Garden is not the right place for such a piece. There are florid passages in it for the vocalists, and Mlle. Leclerc as Betty, and MM. Cazeneuve and Plançon as Daniel and Max, sang most effectively, and acted with great spirit. Among old works of short compass there are many, we think, better worthy of revival than 'Le Chalet.' M. Flon conducted. The remainder of the evening was devoted to the 'Pagliacci,' under the direction of Signor Mancinelli.

On Monday evening the comic opera 'El Capitan,' libretto by Mr. Charles Klein, music by Mr. John Philip Sousa, was produced at the Lyric Theatre. Mr. de Wolf Hopper with his company has come to London to see whether the public here will endorse the favourable verdict of America; for he has travelled through the States with 'El Capitan,' and prospered greatly. The story as told by Mr. Klein is amusing, while the dry humour of Mr. Hopper; the comical appearance of the corpulent chamberlain, impersonated by Mr. Alfred Klein, brother of the librettist; and the dainty acting of Miss Jessie Mackaye as Estrelida, will no doubt meet with due appreciation. Miss Nella Bergen (Isabel) deserves praise for her skilful singing. Mr. Sousa's music is bright and vigorous. As a writer of marches he has acquired fame, and in 'El Capitan' rhythm plays a strong part. There are passages in the opera which seem to indicate that the composer might attempt more serious work with fair measure of success. The choruses were sung with animation; the soprano voices were, however, somewhat harsh in the upper notes.

Musical Gossip.

At her concert at the Salle Erard on Thursday evening of last week Miss Beatrice Griffiths, a promising pianist from Australia, had the assistance of her sisters, the Misses Muriel and Bessie Griffiths, performers respectively on the violin and violoncello. The three ladies gave an expressive rendering of Mendelssohn's Trio in c minor, Op. 66, No. 2, their playing being neat and clear. Miss Beatrice Griffiths exhibited a crisp touch and considerable strength of technique in her performance of pieces by Mozart, Chopin, and Brahms; and her sisters also showed intelligence and facility of execution in their treatment of solo pieces, though the violinist's tone is as yet rather hard and unsympathetic.

No fewer than twenty songs by Mr. Albert Mallinson were included in the recital given by that composer's accomplished wife, Frau Steinhauer-Mallinson, at Steinway Hall last Monday afternoon. As a rule experiments of this kind are doomed to failure, for rarely are composers of the present day able to impart sufficient variety of treatment to their subject-matter, and thus a feeling of monotony is engendered. Mr. Mallinson, however, is full of resource, and seldom fails to be interesting, his accompaniments being as fanciful as the vocal writing. Among the songs that found a special welcome were the impulsive 'Botschaft und Lied'; two very graceful and expressive pieces, entitled respectively 'Slow, Horses, Slow,' and 'Violet'; and the dainty little 'Cane Song.' Frau Steinhauer-Mallinson interpreted each item on her list with remarkable charm of voice and method.

The fifteenth choral festival of the Tonic Sol-fa Association was held on Saturday at the Crystal Palace. Two concerts were given on the Handel Orchestra, Mr. Filmer Rook conducting the first of these, in which 5,000 juvenile singers took part, their performance of a number of pieces of simple character being pleasantly animated. Mr. Leonard Venables directed the evening concert, having under his charge a large choral force, comprising some thirty London choirs and detachments from all parts of the country. The sopranos especially distinguished themselves, though the singing of all sections of the choir deserves commendation, the intonation being rarely at fault, while careful attention was given to light and shade. Choruses from Costa's 'Eli,' Hatton's 'Robin Hood,' and E. H. Nichol's 'The Holy Grail,' and several part-songs figured in the scheme, while for the sight-singing test Edwin Schultz's 'The Warrior and his Love' was the piece selected. It presented no difficulties that the Tonic Sol-fa singers could not successfully encounter at a first attempt, though it appears that at the recent German Imperial Choir contest at Cassel an hour's practice with a piano was permitted before the competitors were called upon to tackle the same composition.

MISS EMOGENE MARTINY gave a concert at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon. She has a fair voice; but her intonation was imperfect, and her style of singing showed that she has yet much to learn. Mr. Plunket Greene achieved well-deserved success in Schubert's 'Litanei' and in 'The Two Sisters o' Binnorie,' the old Scotch ballad arranged by Mr. A. Somerville. Mr. Ley Vernon sang songs by Rubinstein and Mendelssohn, and Miss Edith Martin contributed harp solos. Herr Sigmund Beel played a Handel-Thomson 'Passacaglia' for violin solo. He has considerable technique and plays artistically, but he did not appear to be quite at his ease, and therefore not at his best.

The prizes of the Royal Academy of Music will be presented to the successful pupils by the Countess of Radnor, at the Queen's Hall, next Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival will commence on Tuesday, October 3rd, with Berlioz's 'Faust.' The programme on Wednesday morning will include Verdi's new sacred works, Dvorak's Biblical songs, Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, and Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.' On Wednesday evening Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila,' and on Thursday morning Elgar's 'Lux Christi,' Perosi's 'Passion of Christ,' Sir Hubert Parry's 'Song of Darkness and Light,' and Tchaikowsky's 'Pathetic' Symphony will be performed. On Thursday evening will be produced a new work, not yet named, by Mr. Elgar; 'The Seasons,' by Mr. German; and Mr. Cowen's 'Ode to the Passions' and 'Endymion.' Friday morning will be devoted to 'The Messiah,' and the festival will conclude in the evening with Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's 'Hiawatha's Wedding Feast' and a Wagner selection. The principal vocalists

will be Mesdames Albani, Marie Brema, and Clara Butt, and MM. Lloyd, Davies, Black, and Bispham. Mr. Randegger will, as usual, be the conductor.

A NORTH-WEST London Choral Society has been formed for the production of high-class, but little-known choral and instrumental works, British and foreign. The concerts will be held during the winter months. Mr. Frederic H. Cowen is president of the society. At the first concert, to be held about the end of November, the programme will include Goetz's Symphony in F, Mendelssohn's Psalm 'When Israel out of Egypt came,' and Mr. Cowen's cantata 'The Sleeping Beauty.'

'THE QUEEN OF SHEBA,' an oratorio by Mr. Harvey Löhr, dedicated by permission to Sir Arthur Sullivan, is to be published by subscription.

DR. RICHTER will conduct 'Parsifal' for the first time at the coming Bayreuth Festival. Madame Ellen Gulbranson will impersonate Kundry alternately with Madame Ternina. The two new tenors, MM. Ernest Krauss, of Berlin, and Erik Schmedes, of Vienna, have created a most favourable impression at the rehearsals; the latter especially in the rôle of Parsifal. In 'Die Meistersinger,' Hans Sachs will have two interpreters, MM. van Rooy and Léopold Demuth from Vienna. Frau Mottl, who was to have been the Eva, will be replaced by Fräulein Kernic, of Munich. The series of performances commence on July 22nd with the 'Ring'; 'Die Meistersinger' follows on the 28th, and 'Parsifal' on the 29th.

For the Feis Ceoil of 1900 a prize of 30l. is offered for the best cantata on an Irish subject, or to words by an Irish author, for orchestra, soli, and chorus (the work must not occupy more than one hour in performance); also one of 10l. for the best orchestral composition occupying about ten minutes in performance. Other prizes of 5l., 3l., 2l., and 1l. are offered for various short compositions. The latest date for receiving compositions is January 1st, 1900.

Le Ménestrel of July 2nd announces that the rehearsals have commenced for the performances of 'Tristan et Yseult' to be given under the direction of M. Charles Lamoureux at the Nouveau Théâtre, Paris. The dates of the performances will be as follows: October 21st, 24th, 28th, 31st, November 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, and 21st.

THE Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung states that the musical and literary works, the author's rights, complete and unfinished scores, letters, &c., of M. Florimond Rouger are announced for sale in the Paris papers. This was the real name of the well-known Hervé, surnamed the 'father of French operetta,' who died in 1892.

Le Ménestrel gives a translation of an interesting letter written by Joseph Haydn to Charles Ockl, Rector at Plan (Bohemia); it is unpublished, and is now deposited in the new Haydn Museum at Vienna. It appears from this letter, sent from Eisenstadt, July 24th, 1801, that a performance of 'The Creation' was given by the Rector in the church at Plan, but the curé, indignant at this profanation, addressed a complaint to the consistory of the diocese. Haydn expresses surprise at the matter, which, "at the time in which we live, certainly does little honour to the intelligence and to the heart of its author." The composer expresses the hope that the consistory will clearly point out to this "apostle of peace and concord" his duty. And he adds: "It is not improbable that men would be more touched after a performance of my oratorio, than after hearing one of his homilies." History repeats itself. When Spohr, thirty-eight years later, visited Norwich to produce his oratorio 'Calvary' there was oral opposition on the part of the clergy, but as he did not understand English his feelings were not ruffled.

A MONUMENT to the great pianist Hans von Bülow, in the cemetery of Ohlsdorf, near Hamburg, has lately been unveiled in presence of his widow and friends. The monument is the work of the sculptor Hildebrand of Florence.

THE municipal council of Leipzig has voted a sum of 5,000 marks towards a monument to Johann Sebastian Bach, and a similar sum will be drawn, for the same purpose, from the Grassi fund of which the council has the disposal. It is to be hoped that a noble monument will be erected to his memory. An appeal for subscriptions ought to meet with a hearty response. Musicians may be divided into sects and parties, yet all deserving of the name acknowledge the supreme greatness of the Cantor of Leipzig.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.	
SUN.	Sunday Society Concerts, 3.30 and 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Miss Janotha's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
TUE.	Messrs. F. Lambert and T. Andrews's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Opera, 'Lohengrin,' 8, Covent Garden.
THUR.	Opera, 'Lucia,' 3.30, Covent Garden.
FRI.	Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT.	Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

TERRY'S THEATRE.—'The Lady of Ostend,' a Farce in Three Acts. Taken from the German of Oscar Blumenthal and Gustave Kadelburg by F. C. Burnand.

COMEDY.—'The Weather-Heaven,' a Comedy in Four Acts. By Berte Thomas and Granville Barker.

WITH the original of Mr. Burnand's adaptation—produced, we believe, eighteen months ago at Daly's Theatre, New York—we can claim no acquaintance. We feel none the less convinced that 'The Lady of Ostend' is, like other of Mr. Burnand's lighter pieces, a very happy rendering. It is probable that no difficulties such as were encountered in the case of 'Pink Dominoes' confronted Mr. Burnand in the present instance. Almost as great sticklers for propriety as ourselves are the Germans, and Messrs. Blumenthal and Kadelburg can scarcely have ventured on saucinesses such as were permitted to MM. Meilhac and Halévy and their imitators and successors. The amusing farce, accordingly, with which Mr. Weedon Grossmith has opened Terry's Theatre can have cost his dramatist but little trouble in the way of expurgation. It was doubtless as pure in the original as now it is. If we are asked how we know that it is pure, we answer because Mr. Burnand tells us it is. We have no other evidence; but none surely is necessary. It is true that the circumstances look suspicious. Mr. Burnand's hero is in the habit of coming home in evening dress with the milk and giving flagrantly false accounts to his wife of where he has been. He has even been imprudent enough to have been seen and photographed kissing, on the beach of Ostend, a woman of most compromising prettiness, and his portrait thus occupied is exhibited in a cinematograph show, with the natural result of awakening his wife's jealousy and his friends' derision. All this, however, never extends beyond imprudence. It is perfectly harmless, Mr. Burnand assures us, even though constantly practised. The same holds true of the hero's father-in-law, whose age might have taught him to abstain from such "imprudences," and of his friend, subsequently by marriage his nephew. Not one of these can resist the temptation to a—lark, shall we say? or to a lie. What they do has, however, no significance—a pretty and

convenient theory enough, if women can be induced to accept it. A piece which chronicles innocent doings is necessarily innocent. The logic of this is every whit as conclusive as that of Johnson's

Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat.

Everything is, accordingly, for the best, and there is no vice anywhere except in France. Mr. Burnand has at least given us a succession of amusing scenes. To these full justice is done by Mr. Weedon Grossmith, whose woes, shifts, complaints, and evasions are very humorous; by Mr. Charles Groves, a ripe and excellent comedian; and by Mr. Edmund Gurney, who sprang at a bound into public favour.

Having passed rapidly from the chrysalis stage of being once seen at an afternoon performance to the butterfly glory of constituting a regular entertainment, 'The Weather-Hen' commands a few words in addition to the brief notice in which last week we chronicled its first appearance. It is a work of some originality and power, ultra-Ibsenitish in method, extravagant, fantastic, and irritating, but causing much amusement and stirring some sympathy. It seems modelled to some extent upon 'A Doll's House.' Eve Prior is another and a not less foolish Nora; Marvel Prior, her husband, is a more exasperating, even though less worthy Torvald; and James Ferguson may serve at a pinch for Dr. Rank. Things are, however, a little less tragic, even if more preposterous in result. The heroine's elopement ends in most comical fashion, and the way in which she is unconsciously befuddled, though her punishment is merited, ends by arousing our sympathies. From some aspects the play is quite indefensible. This matters little, since in our hearts we are not disposed to blame it. Marvel Prior does not deserve to keep his wife, and we are glad that she is able to throw him off. Her own conduct is unworthy, but essentially natural and feminine. The acting of Miss McIntosh as the heroine is excellent, and the general performance is eminently creditable. Scarcely a part was there that was not well played. Playgoers who remain in London may be told that a visit to the Comedy will not be wholly loss, and that many weaker entertainments have won lasting recognition.

The Masqueraders, a Play in Four Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones. (Macmillan & Co.)—*The Physician, a Play in Four Acts.* (Same author and publishers.)—Of the two most recent additions to the collected plays of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the earlier is the more dramatic and the later the more sympathetic. In his anxiety to preach an eminently commendable, but wholly impossible moral, Mr. Jones has left 'The Masqueraders' inconclusive and incomplete, suggesting to the spectator first, and now to the reader, views as to the significance of feminine surrender which the writer himself, we feel assured, is far from holding. After the powerful scene of the third act the conclusion baffles and defeats us. This view was, however, expressed on the occasion of the stage production of the piece, and there is no justification for further insisting upon it. 'The Physician,' meanwhile, though it handles boldly the scalpel, flatters our sympathies, and our only speculation—we cannot call it anxiety—is whether the hero will reap from his new experiment the serenity on which he counts. It is neither cus-

tomary nor fair to go behind the author's last act and question what will be the result when the heroine reaches the point of disillusionment which, temporarily at least, the hero has attained. It is as literature rather than as drama the works now claim attention, and from this point of view they are as well entitled to rank as accomplishment as any of their predecessors. Mr. Jones's social satire is always sprightly as well as mordant; his characters are painted with a firm hand, and his story is always interesting. Not easy is it to suspend perusal until the dénouement, even though we know what the dénouement is.

Dramatic Gossip.

M. COQUELIN obtained a further triumph as Poirier in 'Le Gendre de M. Poirier' of Emile Augier and Jules Sandeau, a part played at the Gymnase by Lesueur, at the Comédie Française by Provost, and in London by Got. His presentation of the vulgar, shrewd, ambitious bourgeois was as good as that of any of his predecessors. He also played Pancrace in a scene from 'Le Mariage Forcé' to the Sganarelle of M. Jean Coquelin.

The Comédie Française has declined to receive the bust of Francisque Sarcey which the critic bequeathed to the Maison de Molière.

The last performance of 'Robespierre' during the present season will take place on the 29th inst. A short tour by Sir Henry Irving in the country will be followed by a visit to America, and a return to England next March. In addition to 'Robespierre' Sir Henry Irving will take with him to America 'The Bells,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'Waterloo,' 'Nance Oldfield,' and 'The Amber Heart.'

MRS. BROWN POTTER will, it is anticipated, appear in an adaptation by Mr. Kyrle Bellew of 'Le Collier de la Reine' of M. Pierre Decourcelle, produced in January, 1895, at the Porte Saint Martin. She will doubtless take the two parts of Marie Antoinette and Olive, first taken by Mlle. Berthe Cerny.

MR. HALL CAINE's adaptation of 'The Christian,' which has been played over 300 times at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, may be expected during the autumn at the Duke of York's Theatre. It will previously be tried in the country.

It is arranged that Mr. George Alexander shall visit America in 1901 under the direction of Mr. Charles Frohman. Actors look far ahead.

THE run of 'The Only Way' will, it is hoped, be prolonged until September, when Mr. Martin Harvey and his company will begin a country tour.

THE Haymarket will close on Friday next, when the company will take a holiday and begin at Manchester on September 4th a tour with 'The Little Minister.'

IN September 'The Elixir of Life,' an adaptation by Messrs. G. R. Sims and Leonard Merrick of 'Das Bock-Sprung,' will be produced at the Adelphi.

THE company now acting at the Strand will start for America on August 5th. On September 4th the house will reopen with 'The Last Chapter,' by Mr. G. H. Broadhurst, a piece that has already been seen in America.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. H.—received.

A. D.—Not in time for this number.

E. G.—Hardly; the *Athenæum* is not a magazine.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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